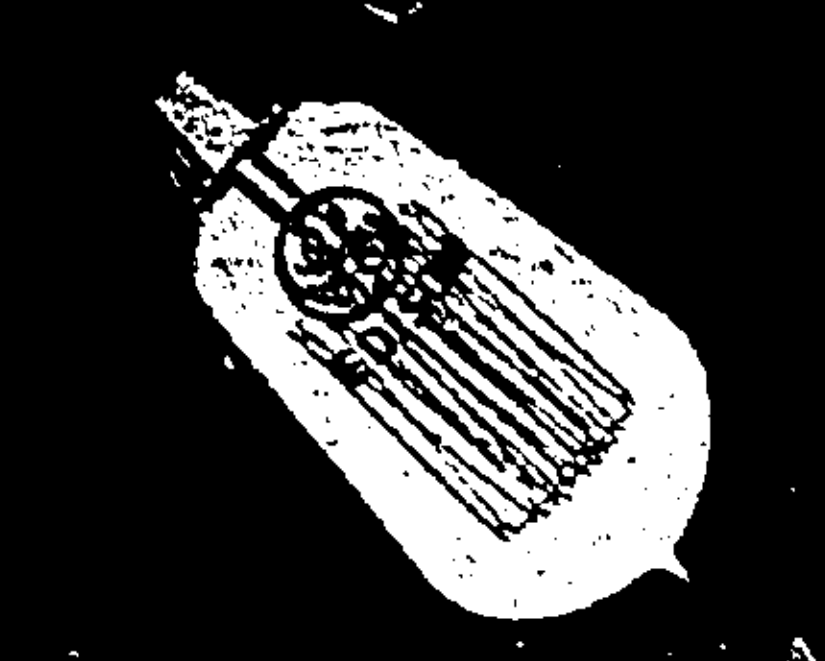


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FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

68996 式拜禮號八十月壹十英港香 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1919.

日六廿月九

SINGLE COPY: 10 OTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

Are Good Tires

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

ARMY AND NAVY.

ARRIVALS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, November 18.

H. M. S. Ambrose, six submarines, and the drifter Moonshine, have arrived here.
The new regiment (the Staffords) have also arrived.

KOREAN BARON'S DISGUISE.

HOW HE EVADED JAPANESE SEARCHERS.

Shanghai, November 17.

Baron Kim Ka-chin, who is 74 years old, an ex-Korean Minister to Japan and an ex-Cabinet Member has arrived in Shanghai from Seoul.

He travelled for eight days and nights disguised as a coolie, evading Japanese searchers. This is the first high rank Korean to escape since the Crown Prince Ki Kang was caught at Antung. The Baron walked thirty miles before reaching Chinese territory.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

REDUCING THE ARMIES.

Shanghai, November 17.

It is reported that Tuan Ki-sui will be appointed High Commissioner, with Wong Sze-chun as assistant, to supervise the reduction of the armies in the various Provinces.

ILLEGAL CURRENCY.

Shanghai, November 17.

On information from Yunnan to the effect that gold coins are minted in that Province for currency, each equal to \$20, with Tong Kai-yao's figure on one side, the Government has demanded that Tong shall stop the minting as soon as possible. It is said that the present value of the gold coin is about \$8 worth of silver.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

Shanghai, November 17.

It is said that the proposed reorganisation of the Military Government in Canton, and the expectation of a big quantity of ammunition from a certain foreign country, will be the greatest obstacles at the Peace Conference.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

London, Nov. 12.

There was a large attendance at the House of Commons when Mr. Lloyd George, replying to numerous questions of which notice had been given regarding the Russian policy outlined in his much criticised Guildhall speech of Nov. 5, said the Allies' continuous refusal to act in connection with the so-called peace advances from the Soviet Republics received through irresponsible agencies was justified by events. He categorically denied that any persons on his behalf or with his knowledge had ever interviewed Bolshevik representatives with the object of entertaining peace negotiations. He did not agree with the argument that the Allies should drop their world pride and enter into communication with the Bolsheviks. He was of opinion that peace could not be secured with Russia thus. He dwelt on the difficulties of Russia owing to the fact that the vast majority very quickly changed their allegiance; also the complications caused by provincial movements, for example in Ukraine. These drawbacks contributed a check to the opening up of trade which it was the Allies' policy to encourage. The Government had no intention of departing from its policy towards Russia laid down by himself in April and more recently by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain. (Cheers.) He emphasised that the Government could not contemplate the assumption of new financial burdens to assist Russia, but the Government had an overwhelming sense of the importance of bringing peace to Russia which was essential to the reconstruction of the world. The present condition of Russia was one of the contributory causes of high prices which were undoubtedly a dangerous form of Bolshevik propaganda. There were indications that German reactionaries were using the present position in Russia to strengthen their influence with the All Russian parties. From a humanitarian point of view, it was no less important that the civil war, which was destroying the economic life of Russia, impoverishing the work and slowly decimating the inert population, should be brought to an end as soon as possible. (Cheers.) That was why the Government had always been ready to take any reasonable opportunity of settling the Russian question on terms which would really bring peace, order and constitutional Government to Russia, and which were acceptable to the Russians themselves. He concluded that the Government was willing to have a discussion on Russia if the House desired, but he deprecated such discussion at present and gave an assurance that the Government would inaugurate no new policy nor commit the country to any fresh commitments without previous discussion in Parliament.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CHECKING SPECULATION.

New York, Nov. 12.

A conference between the Federal Reserve Board and the leading bankers decided to withhold money from the market in order to check gambling in stocks, which is regarded as responsible for the unrest. The fixing of the interest rate on loans at 25 per cent. has already checked stock dealings. There were violent slumps in coffee, cotton, grain and provisions stocks, ending in a climax at the final hour when the call for money reached 30 per cent., the highest in twelve years. The volume of sales established a record for the year. Cotton dropped two hundred and coffee a hundred points on the weakness of foreign exchange.

THE LONDON-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

London, Nov. 13.

Captain Ross Smith, accompanied by his brother and two others, flying a Vickers-Vimy-Rolls aeroplane, reached Lyons from London in 400 minutes. He is competing in the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Government.

Lieutenant Douglas, Australian Flying Corps, piloting an Alliance machine, departed from London to-day, competing in the £10,000 prize flight to Australia.

The Australian Aviator Douglas and his assistant, Lieutenant Ross, came down at Burbiton a few minutes after leaving Hounslow, through an engine mishap. Both were killed, the machine nose-diving into an orchard.

ITALY'S AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

London, Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Amery, replying to a question, stated that negotiations had been in progress between the British and Italian Governments with a view to giving effect to the Treaty of London of 1913, whereby Italy is entitled to adjustment of the frontiers of the Italian African colonies in the event of Britain and France increasing their African possessions at the expense of Germany. Capt. Amery added that he was unable at present to make a definite statement.

WAKE UP!

WHY HONGKONG HAS SO LITTLE MUSIC.

SOME FACTS AND OPINIONS.

[Hongkong Telegraph Special.]

There has been a lot of talk lately about the lack of musical provision in Hongkong, and it is a subject on which one might well wax eloquent. If there is another community of the size which has so little music publicly given to it, then we are both surprised and sorry for it. But it is no use complaining merely, for with the knowledge that things are not as they should be there should go an effort to bring about an improvement. And if anything that we might say or do can achieve that, then we are prepared to leave no stone unturned to do it. The contributor of our weekly musical notes has been pegging away at the subject of a decent Band for Hongkong for some time past, but no move has been made in that direction by those with whom the power of action lies. The need is so obvious and necessary that it needs no argument to support it and it is really surprising that nothing has been done. One day, perhaps, there will be some action taken, but it is up to the residents of Hongkong themselves to help stir matters up.

Since "Enharmonic" penned his notes last week and raised the subject of the Philharmonic Society together with that of a Male Voice Choir, enquiries have been made which have brought out one or two interesting facts together with some opinions that are well worthy of being wider known. In the first place, we have ascertained that the Philharmonic Society is still very much in existence, that it has funds in hand, and what is more, has a very big library of vocal and instrumental music which is housed at the City Hall. Mr. G. S. Archbutt was Secretary of the Society until quite recently, but Mr. J. W. White, who is acting as organist at the Cathedral during the absence of Mr. Denman Fuller, has taken over the post. It might well be asked why it is that the Society has not given any work of late, and the answer is divided up into several explanations.

Perhaps the main reason is just this: that there does not seem to be in Hongkong a man with the sufficient ability, the energy, and the time, willing to take charge of a choir, pilot it through the practice work and then conduct it in public. Those men known to have the ability, already have their hands full with organ work and business. But this is not all, for there is a greater difficulty to be got over, which is that the social life of Hongkong is so peculiar that it is one of the hardest jobs in the world to get anything going with any show of interest. Publicly, there is practically no social life in the community whatever, and, to use a popular phrase, it is horse's own work to get together a body of people for a voluntary effort when it means the sacrifice of a little time from other pleasures. One looks around in vain for that spirit which is manifest in such communities at home. In the summer here it is too hot to think of practice, and as soon as the winter comes on there is a round of other pleasures which attract many who could, if they would, help to give musical works. Dancing, has taken a big grip here and this will not make things any easier for those trying to promote music.

With regard to the suggestion we have made for a Male Voice Choir one very interested person has pointed out that in the event of anything being done he would willingly defray the cost of the first notices and advertising. Which is anything could be done this winter seems to be a little doubtful among those musical men with whom we have spoken. There is very little male voice music in the Colony and it would take some time to get more out from home. In the library of the Philharmonic Society there are possibly one or two pieces that could be found useful. Of course, the whole question is as to who would be prepared to come forward and undertake the work of organising and training. As we pointed out yesterday, there is really a much better chance of a male voice choir being successful here than a mixed choir especially in view of the fact that shortly there will be a large number of Service men to draw from but until there has been unearthed someone to do the work, those interested fail to see how there is going to be a change from the present position of musical starvation.

BOXING ITEMS.

A CHALLENGE AND AN ACCEPTANCE.

Stoker May, H. M. S. Alacrity, would be pleased to meet Teddy Neat at 8-stone, give or take 15 lbs. Seaman Hewitt, H. M. S. Alacrity, is pleased to accept the challenge of Seaman Willoughby (which recently appeared in the Telegraph) in accordance with the terms of his challenge—at the Middle Weight limit. Hewitt started boxing, in 1908, and won the Boys' Heavy Weight Championship of the Home Fleet, 1908-9; also the Boys' Middle and Heavy Weights of the Training Squadron, 1909. Some of his later feats are—

Knocked out Stoker Conlon, 8 rounds, at Plymouth.

Won on points from Jerry Cross, 10 rounds, at Plymouth.

Won on points from Stoker Costello, 10 rounds, at Plymouth.

Knocked out Pte. Smith, 5 rounds, at Portland.

Lost on a foul to Pte. Spire at Weymouth.

Won on points from Fred Stanley, 15 rounds, at Worcester.

Fought Jock Simpson, of Durban, South Africa, 10 rounds.

Knocked out Tommy Hill, of U.S.S. San Diego, at Halifax, 9 rounds.

Lost to Jack Laylor of S. Africa; and lost to Jock Simpson.

At the recent organ recital given by Mr. White at the Cathedral there was an attendance so small as to discourage the stoutest of hearts. When musicians find that they have to fight against a dead weight of inertia it is not a little surprising that they sometimes tire of trying. The remedy for the present state of affairs lies with the people of Hongkong themselves, and if they will not take action they cannot be said to have inspired others to do it for them. In our own way we have given the matter ventilation in the hope that some might be stirred out of the lethargic indifference they have drifted into. But if in any way our columns can be made use of to bring about a better state of things, they are open to all who feel inspired to take action. The facts are fairly well known, and there is only wanted someone with enough energy to assail the present spirit of lassitude. And we can safely say that Hongkong is waiting to thank him.

AMERICAN TIFFIN.

INTERESTING HONGKONG FUNCTION.

At the Hongkong Hotel to-day the American business community of the Colony, under the presidency of Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul General, entertained to tiffin Mr. Theodore Burton, U. S. Senator, and Mr. Thomas W. Sammons, late Consul General in Shanghai.

After the Chairman had welcomed the guests, Senator Burton delivered a lengthy speech, dealing with the domestic and foreign policies of the U. S. Government. Having reviewed the tremendous changes taking place in the social life of America, instancing the introduction of Prohibition, he said that America was destined to take a far greater part in international affairs than ever before. Referring to Pacific problems, Senator Burton said America believed in the maintenance of the political integrity of China, the keeping of the Open Door and in equal opportunities for all nations to develop their trade in the Orient. They valued in high degree both the friendship of Japan and China and although he believed there would be great difficulties ahead, he did not think that they could ever lead to war. If a decision in the East were to go by efficiency, then Japan would have a right to it, but there must never be any reversion to the Mailed Fist policy. The need of the times was international co-operation.

Speeches were also delivered by the Chairman and Mr. Sammons. A fuller report will appear in to-morrow's Telegraph.

ENGLISH CHURCH FOR YPRES.

The building of an English church in Ypres, to cost £25,000, as a memorial to our glorious dead, is about to be commenced. The names of units which fought in the salient will be placed on the walls.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES COATS.

Mr. James Coats, of Coliriden, head of the firm of Messrs. Coats Bros. and Co., the well-known jute spinners, died suddenly at a boys' brigade meeting in Synod Hall, Perth. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 10 3/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fine. Barometer:—30.00 Temperature 2 p.m.:—72. Humidity 2 p.m.:—53.

TROUBLE AT MACAO?

REPORTED CHINO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE.

It is reported that a serious dispute has arisen between the Chinese authorities and the Macao Government in connection with the reclamation work of Green Island near Macao. This belief is strengthened because of the fact that the Chinese guards have been removed from the force stationed at Porta do Corco (the gate between Portuguese and Chinese territory) and have been substituted by a much stronger force of Portuguese and Indian guards under the command of a superior officer. Moreover, the Guia Lighthouse is nightly displaying searchlights in the direction of the frontier gateway.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—Frawley Company present "The Fortune Hunter"—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



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SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

HOW THE SITUATION STANDS.

The thread upon which civil and economic order in Siberia hangs is the long, single-track line of railway across the country. It will be recalled that the inter-Ally plan for the rehabilitation of the service called for a joint loan from the Powers of \$30,000,000. The United States now has at Vladivostok her share amounting to \$5,000,000, and the Chinese portion of \$500,000 is likewise available.

The technical part of the work is under Mr. John F. Stevens. His plan last spring was to divide the road into four divisions as follows: Omsk Division, with Colonel Johnson in charge; Tomsk Division, with Colonel Tower in charge; trans-Baikal Division, with Colonel Lantry in charge; and the Southern Section of the Chinese Eastern, with Engineer Kimura of the Japanese Imperial Railway Board in charge.

Colonel Emerson has been made general superintendent of the combined system, with Colonel Hawkins the technical superintendent. All these superintendents are directly under Mr. Stevens.

Working along these lines, a semblance of regular service has been made possible, but it does not begin to suffice for the needs of the Omsk Government in its operations against the Bolsheviks, to say nothing of ordinary freight and passenger service. The obstacles to a restoration of normal conditions obviously are not financial so much as they are labour trouble. These shade into disorders ranging from simple lawlessness to regular military operations.

Dissatisfaction and strikes by the workers are frequent. At the end of July the workers of the Chinese Eastern Railway went on strike as a protest against being paid in Omsk money, which is discounted at Harbin. Strikes and disturbances on the Ussuri in the Suchanine district, 30 miles northeast of Vladivostok have held up coal supplies for the railway.

According to July reports from Vladivostok, the railway situation there was disquieting. The strikers were being joined by most of the railway workers at Nikolai, making it difficult to forward supplies to troops operating against the Bolsheviks. Up to the middle of July but few trains had been reaching Vladivostok from the interior. The strikers demanded an immediate increase in wages and the fixing of overtime pay according to the ruling of the Provisional Government in 1917. The railway administration agreed in principle to the request of the workers, but found it difficult to increase the wages on short notice. At the beginning of August the situation was much improved but the terms of the agreement reached with the workers are not known.

LONDON SKYSCRAPER.

RENAISSANCE TOWER FOR OXFORD STREET.

A tower higher than the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral will form part of the extensive new building that Mr. Gordon Selfridge is adding to his store in Oxford Street.

Mr. Selfridge means to make the new building worthy architecturally of the present building, and he has secured the services of Sir James Burnet, designer of the extension to the British Museum. Sir James will work in conjunction with Messrs. Graham, Anderson, Brobst, and White, the Chicago architects.

"Hitherto," said Mr. Selfridge to a *Daily Express* representative, "nobody has attempted to make shops and places of business into things of beauty. A little while ago we were content to put all our art into our churches and public buildings. We are now finding that a store which is used every day should be as fine a thing and, in its own way, as ennobling a thing as a church or a museum."

Mr. Selfridge has given much thought to the architecture of this new building, and has chosen the classic style with a touch of Renaissance. When the extension is completed Messrs. Selfridge's store will stretch from Duke Street to Orchard Street, giving a length of 516 feet. Besides the observation tower, there will be other new features, including a large ornamental court under glass.

The new building will be completed in about a year and a half.

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16 O'CLOCK TEA.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF 24-HOUR TIME IS ADOPTED.

"Sixteen o'clock tea" is likely to be a restaurant announcement of the future, and an invitation by hostesses, if the Home Secretary's Committee, whose appointment was announced in the *Daily Chronicle* recently, adopt the 24-hour system of expressing time.

Interviewed by a *Daily Chronicle* representative, Mr. W. E. Holderness, secretary of the Committee, explained that war experience had brought about the inquiry. It would probably take the form of a series of consultations, at which expert evidence would be taken.

A railway official pointed out that the great disadvantage of the present system was that "midnight Friday" was a term that might mean Friday or Saturday. But with 24-hour time "23.59 hours Friday" clearly expressed one minute before midnight of that day, and "00.01 hours Saturday" was obviously a minute after the midnight of Friday.

Bradshaw problems, the railway official claimed, would be much simplified.

It is not thought that in the event of the change being made, there will be any need for the reconstruction of clocks or watches. In France the 24-hour method appears to have had little or no effect on the popularity of the 12-hour dial.

In the case of watches—except small wrist watches, with which the process will be difficult—an inner circle of figures, numbering from 13 upwards, could be introduced, but that would not entail any alteration in the watch action.

In the 24-hour system time much always be expressed in four figures. Our 9 a.m. would be 0090 and 11 p.m. 2300. There is no "midnight," the time being either 23.59 or 00.01.

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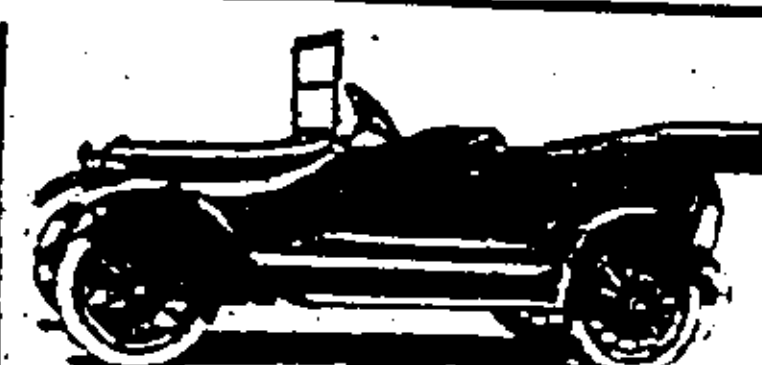
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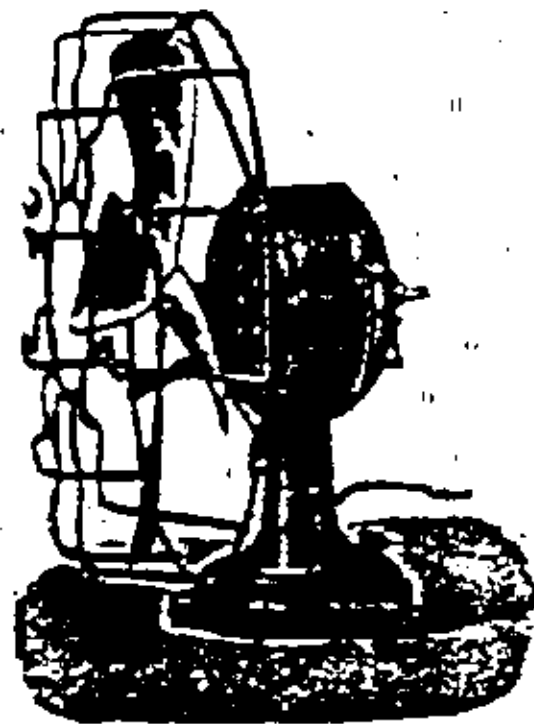
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TEL 2877.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The Religious Tract Society of North and Central China has just completed another successful year's work. The circulation of their publications for year ending September 30 last has reached the large total of 1,593,552. The steady demand for Christian literature in Chinese is the more interesting in view of the statements of Mr. Menicatti.

OPIUM IN U.S.

The *Christian World* avers that an official investigation has shown that "the United States uses more opium than any other country, taking ten times as much as the next country on the list, and sixty times as much as the country at the bottom of the list. Over a million persons in the United States are said to be addicted to opium."

A NEW METAL.

Biakmetal, the new zinc-copper alloy of Adolfo Pouchain, Italian engineer, is claimed to be stronger than steel and less corrosive than copper, its chief qualities being the highest known breaking point, highest limit of elasticity, perfect homogeneity, and high resistance to heat and chemical action. It can be cast, turned, drawn, forged, rolled, and stamped. It can be substituted for steel, brass and aluminum, and is claimed to have important advantages over these metals for certain uses.

PATRIOTIC DORSET VILLAGE.

A German field gun has been presented to the village of Shillingstone, Dorset, which, for its size, sent the largest number of recruits to the Navy and Army during the first six months of the war. The presentation was made by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who was supported by the Mayor and Corporation of Blandford, Lady Shaftesbury, Mrs. Kyrle Chapman (donor of the site), and others. An Ionic cross was also dedicated to the memory of the men of Shillingstone who fell during the war, the Bishop of Salisbury officiating at the ceremony.

CAN YOU REVERSE?

Is the ability to spell words backwards and forwards, with equal facility and rapidity, a very unusual gift? A Canadian lady reader, residing in London, writes to say that she has travelled widely in America and Europe, without meeting anyone possessing this peculiar gift of her own. "When I was a small girl at school," she told a *Daily News* representative, "I used to astonish my teachers by spelling all the new words I learnt backwards, as readily as I did in the ordinary way. The other children tried to copy me, but they could never do it. I have never consciously learnt words in that way, because I was rather ashamed of such a ridiculous and useless gift." Our representative promptly tried her with such common stumbling blocks as parallel, conscientious, erysipelas, hemorrhage, etc., etc., and she rattled the letters off in reverse order without a pause for thought. She is anxious to know if her curious gift can be turned to any practical use.

NEW TUNNEL AT THE ZOO.

Although in normal times the collection of animals at the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park is the best in Europe, the actual area of the ground is much smaller than that of any other well-known garden. Moreover, it is inconveniently subdivided by the Outer Circle-road and the Regent's Canal. The northern strip, between Albert-road and the Canal, is now connected with the middle garden by a bridge at each end, but a single tunnel, dangerously congested on crowded days, is the only means of communication with the main garden. Before the war a scheme for the rearrangement of the Gardens, to be completed gradually, was approved by the Fellows, and included a second tunnel, close to the main gate. The construction of this tunnel, which was suspended in 1914, has now been resumed, and the contractors hope to finish it during the winter. The south entrance to the tunnel will join the main pathway leading to the south gate where the path from the main gate to the Mappin Terraces crosses it. It was part of the original scheme that the point of crossing should be marked by a clock tower, to serve as a readily visible direction post for visitors. It has been decided to set up instead of this a memorial to the members of the staff killed in the war. After a number of designs had been considered, it was agreed that a reproduction of one of the medieval French "Lanterne des Morts," described in *The Times* some months ago, would form the basis of a suitable design.

NOTICES

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which required them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1919.

A MYTH.

On quite a number of occasions recently have we felt justified in referring to the dangerous path that the advanced sections of the world's political leaders have seen fit to take, for in some of their recent actions lies a danger to communal welfare the whole world over. We have seen that in England and in America organised Labour has made an effort to get things done, not by constitutional methods, but by throwing the country into a state of paralysis, and the policy is one that, when seriously thought over, can only be condemned as being harmful to all sections of the community, even to those who call upon general strikes. Some sections of Labour still pin their faith to the infallibility of a general strike, but this, in reality, is an old and dangerously deceptive superstition. The belief, in its general form, is to this effect:—Since it is obvious that all work is done by workers, and since the world cannot live without work, the power to withdraw work is the power to withdraw life. Since "all that a man hath he will give for his life," the general strike wields the power of life and death over society. Therefore Labour can have what it wishes by "folding its arms." Such a general strike is the favourite method by which a certain type of Labour leader would bring in his new heaven and new earth. Just now the body of believers in this superstition seems to be growing. Its falsity has been many times exposed, but experience has shown that superstitions are hardy annuals, requiring long and repeated exposure to kill. The French sociologist, Sorel, who formulated the philosophy of Syndicalism, based upon the general strike, when confronted with facts concerning this superstition, did not attempt to deny them. He frankly admitted that the general strike is a "myth," which can never happen nor produce the effects he had claimed for it. But he argued, mankind has always followed myths and symbols and has done great things because of such beliefs. Why, then, should the same not be true of the "general strike myth"? Few of his followers share his frankness, and most of them are not aware of it.

But a moment's reflection shows that a real general strike, involving every worker, would last until the first meal time. The reply of the true believer to this fact is that only hired industrial workers are to strike, and only the idle owners are to starve. But experience with attempted general strikes shows that it is just the idle owners who have the largest stores and are the last to suffer. The general strike dwindles still further in practice, when it is always proposed that only an organised minority of all labourers who are in certain great "key industries" are expected to strike. The most extensive strike really does not expect to stop anything more than transportation, mining, building, communication by wire and mail, manufacturing in the great factories and trading in the larger stores. Such a strike can cause great inconvenience and suffering. It is a powerful and a dangerous weapon. But it does not "paralyze" society nor compel surrender. Within comparatively recent times such strikes have been attempted in Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Italy and some other nations on a national scale. Some have been well organized in advance and received world-wide support from organised Labour. Others have been sudden impulsive actions. No advocate of the general strike claims any of them as a complete success. Nearly all are admitted to have been complete failures, setting the Union movement back many years.

The lesson of such attempts at a general strike would seem to be that they sometimes secure the granting of small concessions in an undemocratic nation where a majority of the people already favour the demands of the strikers. In a democratic country such concessions would already have been obtained by regular methods. There is no instance of society yielding anything to which a majority was opposed or even indifferent. Nor is there any reason to believe that a majority can ever be so terrorised. The war has shown that people will endure for many years infinitely greater sufferings than any general strike could hope to inflict rather than yield their sincere beliefs. A "general strike" is, therefore, a contradiction in terms, an exploded superstition, and a clumsy method of seeking an end for which more effective methods are at hand. It is time intelligent people stopped believing in such myths. We have recently seen in England how a general strike was averted by the organisation of the populace, and the sooner responsible sections of Labour realise that there is only disaster behind the general strike notion, the better it will be for mankind as a whole.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

POLITICS AT HOME.

There is not a lot that will inspire in the pronouncements of policy that have been made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law—pronouncements, it is as well to remember, that have been brought out because of four pending bye-elections. To Unionists and Liberals, alike, there can be nothing very satisfactory in the continuance of the amalgamation, for in reality both parties stand for very different aims and objects, though at the back of each there is an expressed desire to improve the conditions of the whole community. Mr. Bonar Law has just said that this is the policy of the Unionists, and, seeing that it is the professed policy of every political party, he might have become a little more concrete and given some detail upon which one might have pondered. Bolsheviks will tell us that they are out to improve the condition of the masses, but the thing that most people are against is their way of doing it, and if Mr. Bonar Law had given out a few details of his policy, he would assuredly be thought more of than by simply using this very general and really unmeaning phrase. Mr. Lloyd George is of the opinion that the "renewing of party strife before the world's unrest has settled down and when national unity is necessary to restore the wastage of war, would be contrary alike to Liberalism and the nation's interests. We agree that one does not want an embittered party feeling, fed and fostered by party funds, but there is a great need just now for the electorate knowing just where it is to be taken by the Coalition, and on that point all is dark.

A DEFINITE POLICY WANTED.

With the present admixture ruling in the House of Commons, a great deal less can be hoped for than if there were a really single-minded party at work. On the very important question of fiscal policy there is much shilly-shallying and one sadly misses that straight-out attitude to which we were used in the days before the war. The country is growing under an enormous expense, and the work of the Coalition seems to be that of offering excuse after excuse—men busy on bolstering up each other. We are not denying that the Coalition has done a very great deal of wonderful work both during the war and in the troublesome times since, but it does seem that in these days of reconstruction there is room for a party with definite principles to maintain and for an opposition to exercise a restraining control. The opposition in a Government is almost as important as the majority, for it brings all proposals under the light of public criticism. The two great traditional parties of British politics are now engaged in smoothing each other down so that they can work amicably together in the same office. That was an expedient of the war but it must not be tolerated after its usefulness has been served, for with such a procedure goes the danger of condoning much that one thinks evil in principle, just for the sake of temporary peace. These two statements by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law represent all that can be said in defence of the Coalition, then we frankly say that it is high time that it made room for another Government, elected after a frank discussion of its aims and proposals.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

If Mr. Lloyd George does not please with regard to his home political views there is certainly much to admire in his statement regarding the Russian problem. The subject has been one that has brought forth a great many recriminations, and Mr. Lloyd George has done well to boldly step forward and state the view of the Government without fear. Unfortunately, Russia is the most unsatisfactory spot in the whole world to-day. She is a country that by her vast population must be saved as intact as possible for the benefit of civilisation as a whole, and yet she is a country from which has emanated the most dangerous and insidious creed of the times. It is almost impossible to think of Russia as a nation—she is torn between her worse and better self, and unfortunately, the Allies feel bound to support the military action that is being taken against her worst elements. The desire to help is made dangerous because of the uncertainties of the situation. The task of directing a policy when dealing with such a matter is one always liable to be open to question and censure, and it is fairly easy to realise that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are bearing a burden in that respect that is by no means light.

DAY BY DAY.

CHRISTIANITY WANTS NOTHING SO MUCH IN THE WORLD AS SUNNY PEOPLE.—Drummond.

The Kowloon British School is holding athletic sports at the K.C.C. on Friday, the 21st inst., commencing at 2 p.m. There are 20 events on the programme, and at its conclusion H. E. the Governor is to distribute the prizes.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day: Typhoon in about 123 degrees Long E. and 13 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended November 15, totalled \$13,308 which is a decrease of \$720 over the same week last year. For the 46 weeks of the year, the takings total \$673,304, which represents an increase of \$36,295 over the same weeks in 1918.

The health return for last week shows four fatal cases of gastro-enteritis (one British and the rest Chinese); three fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one Indian and two Chinese); three occurrences of diphtheria (one British and two Chinese); one of which was fatal; and one non-fatal case of scarlet fever (Chinese). There was a clean bill of health for the 48 hours ended yesterday.

There was quite a good attendance at the Helena May Institute last evening when Professor A. G. Warren, of the University, gave a lecture on the life and work of the late Lord Kelvin, the famous scientist. The lecturer reviewed the early career of Lord Kelvin, then William Thomson, and went on to detail the many discoveries and inventions that this famous man had given to the world. The appreciation of those present was expressed by Sir William Rees Davies, who announced that a lecture on golf was soon to be delivered. He jokingly added that he did not know whether those attending would come fortified with their golf clubs.

CHINESE BIG STORES.

MAY AMALGAMATE TO OBVIATE COMPETITION.

SINCERE'S TO CONTROL ALL OTHERS.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Sun Company, Limited, on Saturday last, resolved to increase the capital of the Company was unanimously carried.

The creditors have all agreed to wait for 27 months for the return of their money. Within that time from the daily cash receipts a sum will be apportioned to cover all the present indebtedness.

The Capital will be increased to \$2,500,000. The present subscribed capital is \$2,200,000. Therefore, a sum of \$300,000 will be offered for subscription to increase the present shareholdings.

There is a scheme under contemplation to amalgamate all the big local Chinese stores. The different companies have different capitals, and this will present a little difficulty in arriving at a scheme that will please all the shareholders of all the stores. The capital of the Sincere Company, Ltd., is \$3,000,000, Wing On's \$3,000,000, Sun's \$2,500,000, Chung Kwong's \$800,000.

If the scheme materialises, each store will keep its books separately, but all will be under a common management. It is understood that Sincere's will have the management vested in them. What will be evolved out of this suggestion is not known, but there is no doubt that if it is successful it will obviate competition and give the different stores coming under the amalgamation plan additional strength.

The combined capital of these Companies would be over \$14,000,000, while the assets would be something like \$20,000,000, including the stocks-in-trade, etc.

HEN-HOUSE AS MANTRAP.

A soldier was caught at Mountnessing (Essex) under humiliating circumstances. His companions had tilted a poultry-house while he crawled underneath. A dog barked, and they dropped the house and ran away, leaving him imprisoned, and here the farmer found him. At Brentwood he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

The diarist in Hongkong is not altogether to be envied. If there are not sufficient incidents during the week on which to build a weekly treatise, he is instantly transported to the Mosaic era or, in plain speech, has to make bricks without straw. Carlyle recognised the difficult task of the editor of a London daily paper when he wrote:—"The most unaccountable of all ready writers is the common editor of a daily newspaper. Consider his leading articles; what they treat of, how passably they are done. Straw that has been thrashed a hundred times without wheat, how a man with merely human faculty buckles himself nightly with new vigour and interest to this thrashed straw, nightly thrashes it anew, nightly gets up thunder about it; and so goes on thrashing and thundering for a considerable series of years; this is a fact remaining still to be accounted for in human physiology. The vitality of man is great." There is something in this suggestive of my troubles. At times I have to be content with thrashing subjects that have been thrashed during the week by editors—at times thrashing it from a new angle of vision. With four newspapers in the Colony one would think there is a plethora of wants in Hongkong to fill four daily papers, but this is seldom the case.

I am not enamoured of the British Chambers of Commerce Conference which has just closed at Shanghai. I think it is doubtful wisdom to draw national lines very closely in a country like China. It means the other fellow will do the same thing. Instead of having co-operation we shall have the dog-in-the-manger policy all round. Some of the British firms in China think that they have a claim to the monopoly of a particular line of business, and do their best to prevent others from getting in. There are plenty of opportunities in China, and big trade for everyone. It strikes me that most people are going after business that they cannot bear.

It is unwise, as I have said, for the British Chambers of Commerce to draw national lines so closely. Americans and British should co-operate to fight Japanese craft. If the line between America and England is drawn so closely in China, it will help the Japanese. Such a policy is bound to react on the British traders out here. British merchants here do not seem to realise that the conditions after the war are not the same as before. We are passing through new vicissitudes. The division of trade in the future will be different. America is steadily capturing the Chinese markets. The question of production is important. Cost of manufacture has increased in every country, but in America goods are produced cheaper at present than in England. Although wages are high in America the manufacturers are cheaper, compared to English productions. A lot of British merchants talk about British goods and take American agencies. Some of the pious resolutions at the British Chambers of Commerce Conference should be taken with a bit of salt. Business is business. You go out to a store to buy a pair of shoes. If an American-made pair is cheaper and better than the British stuff, you will not allow sentiment to enter into your purchase. Most of the resolutions passed at the Conference are what everybody thinks.

The Hongkong Government has, I hear, been trying to sell its rice. I do not know how much rice the Government has in hand, but it is computed in certain quarters that it is well near 12,000 tons. There is a rumour that the Government sent a local rice merchant to America to dispose of its stocks, but I am inclined to disbelieve this. A very large part of the rice that goes to America is for Central and South America. America's surplus rice is half-a-million tons and of much better quality than the Asiatic. Offers for 200,000 tons have already been wired from England to the United States. The Government would be well advised to dispose of its stocks in Japan or locally as quickly as possible. The Chinese rice dealers are selling their rice at lower rates than the Government. The new crop is expected at the end of December, and it is believed, will prove a bumper one.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank does not seem to have much

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TO-DAY'S CASES.

The November Criminal Sessions were opened this morning in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Melbourne.

(Before The Chief Justice.)

HOUSE-BREAKING CHARGE.

Lui Ying was charged with entering a house, No. 69 Praya East, second floor with intent to steal.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, prosecuted, the accused being undefended.

The following were the jury—Messrs. H. M. da Silva, Edward S. Ford, J. H. Ruttonjee, F. Gomes, S. A. Ismail, E. H. Ray and K. S. Morrison.

Outlining the case, the Attorney General said that the accused along with other men, who were at present unknown, entered No. 69 Praya East which was occupied by Abdul Karim, a sergeant of ships' guards, about 7.30 on the morning of the 26th September last. The evidence in the case would be quite clear with regard to the intent to rob and also that the accused was one of the five men who entered the house that night. The first witness, Abdul Karim, would be able to tell his Lordship that at the time he was on the second floor with his Chinese wife and two daughters. Two men entered the cubicle and told him and his family to keep quiet while one of them also warned them to sit still and if they got up they would be killed. The two men then ordered the witness to go into another cubicle where the three others were waiting. The accused then attempted to pull the bangles from the wrists of one of the girls. Eventually, the Attorney General concluded, Abdul Karim ran out of his cubicle and blew a police whistle which had the effect of frightening the robbers, for they ran away, leaving behind them some knives, a quantity of string, and gags.

Evidence was then taken.

The case is proceeding.

(Before The Puisne Judge.)

KIDNAPPING CASE.

Chung Tam San and Chung Fuk were charged with robbery and kidnapping.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Crown Solicitor Mr. G. H. Wakeman, prosecuted, and the accused were undefended.

The following jury was empanelled—Messrs. George Martin (foreman), Arthur Leon, V. A. Mason, K. R. Macaskill, F. X. Ferreira,

consideration for the feelings of its depositors in the Savings Bank. This branch of the business is open from 10 to 12 only every day, and why this should be so goodness and Mr. Stabb alone know. Let alone the miserable interest this premier banking institution of China grants to its constituents who bank their savings, depositors are subjected to an inordinate delay whenever they have occasion to put in something to their account. A wait of at least half-a-hour is the common subjection. During the war the Bank's plea for early closing was the depleted staff. Now that the staff has been strengthened, the closing time has not been altered. It is very hard for the small wage-earner to get to the Bank within the prescribed hours, and harder still to wait for over half-an-hour until he gets back his paying-in book. The grievance is worthy of immediate redress.

The state of affairs in Southern China at present is a disgrace to any enlightened Government. Where it is all going to end nobody seems to know. Some righteously indignant Chinese maintain that the Banking Group should not hand over the balance of the Customs and the Salt Gaballa to a Government which is so impotent and self-created, and which is really no Government at all. The Chinese authorities have been powerless to control the students, and their impotency is having a bad effect on trade.

If the British Chambers of Commerce in China, instead of indulging in hot-air talk, did some practical work they would do a service to British trade in this part of the world. British traders here are too sleepy and markets are being captured under our very noses. The ex-Vice Minister, Mr. Yip Kung Cheuk,

R. Syme Thompson, and E. O. P. Hyndman.

The Crown Solicitor said the two accused were charged with four offences of robbery and kidnapping. The evidence would show that on the night of the 5th of June last the robbery took place at the village of Shun Pui close to Autau in the New Territories. The charge against the accused were that of robbery in one house and with stealing from its occupant a Chinese woman named Lam Ng Shi, \$18 and at the same time stealing her son aged 7 years. The second robbery took place at another house in the same village, the accused stealing from another Chinese woman named Lam Chan Shi the sum of \$60, and taking away her son, a boy four years of age. The witness Lam Ng Shi would be able to say that on the night in question she was in her house with her elder son, the seven year old boy, who was sleeping with a servant girl in the outer room, when, at 11.30, four men suddenly came into the house, ransacked it and took away a quantity of jewellery and clothing in addition to the sum of \$18. They kidnapped the boy and carried him away, put him on board a junk and took him somewhere in the country. The second robbery in the house of the second witness, Lam Chan Shi, was carried out under circumstances similar to first except that the sum taken away was \$60, and the boy kidnapped was four years of age. These two women were very frightened at the time, and they were unable to identify the accused when they were summoned, but the seven year old boy clearly recognized both the accused by the light of torches when he was kidnapped, and could also identify the second accused as the person he saw carrying away the four year old boy. When both accused were arrested and charged at the Police Court the first accused made the following statement: "I only kept guard on the boat," thus tacitly admitting that he was on the boat in which the robbers made their escape. The second accused made a statement denying all knowledge of the robbery.

Evidence was then taken. The jury found both accused guilty and his Honour passed sentence of five years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the "cat."

ARMED ROBBERY.

The next case before His Honour was that in which Ho Wai and Tang Hei were charged with armed robbery at a house at Tokwanan, occupied by two Chinese women, on the 4th October last. A quantity of clothing and jewellery, and a sum of money amounting to \$30 were said to have been stolen by the two accused.

The case is proceeding.

who is at present adviser to the President, when he was in France, was approached by the silk merchants with a proposal to start a silk industry in Canton, in conjunction with the Chinese. At present the silk trade in France consists of fifty per cent. Chinese silk, 35 per cent. Japanese silk and 15 per cent. Italian silk. The silk at present supplied by Canton is of different lengths and bundles, which on arrival in France is found not to suit the looms that the French are using. Consequently, the untwisting of bundles entails extra labour and the different lengths also have to be cut again, and that means waste. So the French merchants think that if they can have a joint industry in Canton they can turn out silk suitable for immediate use, which will save labour and extra expense in France. They are prepared, if this proposal is not adopted by the Chinese, to pay part of the preliminary expense in connection with improvements to be carried out. I understand that the silk producers in Canton have already taken steps in that direction in exporting silk to America and France, and as a result of that this year they have done \$4,000,000 more business, but yet the improvements are not what the customers in Europe desire, and Mr. Yip has been requested to go into the matter on his return to China. Mr. Yip is leaving to-morrow.

If the French have an industry of their own in Canton the British will be ousted. Unless the British look sharp, they will be lost in the race. The silk trade is one of the best in China, and the British will have to see that the silk trade of China does not slip into the hands of another nation.

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY EVENING'S SERMON.

Another large congregation occupied Union Church on Sunday evening in continuance of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

The old standard hymns, "All people that on earth do dwell," "Crown Him Lord of all" and "Pleasant are Thy courts above," went with a swing, and Woodward's popular anthem, "The Radiant Morn," was finely rendered by the choir.

In the course of making the announcements the Minister, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, remarked on the presence of the pastor of the To Tsai Church, the Rev. Chu. Chuk Ling, and other Chinese friends, saying he took it kindly that they had come to show their friendship, especially as some of them were unacquainted with English. He invited them to remain for the Communion which was to follow, and the invitation, interpreted by the Rev. Dr. Peirce as Mr. Macdonald's request, was accepted, many taking part in the impressive observance of the Lord's Supper which brought a successful day to a fitting close. At the latter service Mr. Macdonald had the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Downie, of Melbourne, Ind.

For the subject of his sermon Mr. Macdonald took as his text Psalm 102, vs. 13-14, "Thou shalt rise and have mercy upon Zion; for the time to favour her, yea the set time, is come. For Thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof." He spoke in part as follows: It is a good sign when people are devoted to their Church. Love for the Home of God goes with a certain steadfastness of character which is worth a great deal.

The man or woman misses much if there is for him or her no place of which it is in the heart to speak as the Psalmist speaks of Zion. Most people who possess any religion to speak of have memories of some Church which is quite peculiarly sacred and dear. As the sparrow finds her a house and the swallow a nest for herself where she may lay her young, so the homing instinct of the soul twines our heart strings around the house of prayer. Dr. S. Moody once said that England needed homes more than she needed Churches. What every country needs is both homes and Churches; homes which are hallowed through the Church, Churches which have the atmosphere of the home. Show me a man who has a real home and loves it, and I will show you one who is established in life and has the best which it can give. Truly wrote Robert Burns:

"To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife—
That's the true pathos and
sublime
Of human life."

A humble ambition? Nay, a lofty one, and not to be attained without thought and prayer and abundant love.

So it is with the life of the Church. Its ideal is to be the home of souls, their birthplace, their training school, their centre of strength and cheer. I doubt if a man's religious life can really keep healthy without such a home, any more than his body can stand continuous moving about the country by day and sleeping in a different bed every night.

It may for a while, but in time it tells. You who have found a home for the soul, to whom the Church in any of its earthly dwellings is so dear that you can echo at all the words of my text, be thankful. You have found no small thing.

There are certain tendencies in modern life which make all this doubly valuable when we do find it. Restlessness abounds. At any hour of the day and half through the night as well the world seems to be nothing but a thoroughfare, as if the main object of its inhabitants were to transfer themselves from wherever they happen to be to somewhere else, and that with as much haste and commotion as possible. We live in a world of change, and can but seek as far as possible to counteract the disintegrating tendencies which are at work in it.

Such settlements as this one we live in out here in the Far East are essentially places of coming and going. Home life is not and cannot be all we would like it. Children ordinarily have to be sent far away for education, and the circle of relatives and intimate friends in the old lands is not around us here. Recently I heard a visitor from America admiring greatly the pitiful looking dwellings in which, as it appears to the passer-by, we fortunate inhabitants here are housed.

One could not but reflect, how little, comparatively, of settled home life these are here after all, so-called as so many are, and hurried here or there to find a shelter. Still, if we have the home spirit it will make its own atmosphere in spite of all hindrances.

Transferring these considerations to Church life, I have felt, as our Diamond Jubilee—or whatever kind of Jubilee this is—draw near, that it is not easy for us to get the right atmosphere for observing it. My Church in Manchester had a Jubilee in 1904—a straight-forward 50 years affair which there was no difficulty in describing. There were scores of people all around who were familiar with the whole history of the period; I was baptizing the grand-children of the first founders, or even marrying them. That is the way in Lancashire; the north of England produces the type of character which never lets a family cling to their Churches generation after generation, and it is a common thing to find people who have been connected, "man and boy" as they will say proudly, with one Sunday School or Church for fifty, sixty, seventy years unbroken.

Our case here is very different, and necessarily so. People can hardly be expected, I suppose, to regard their Churches here with all the warmth of interest they felt for the old place in the Homeland which they had known from infancy, where they went to Sunday School, sat maybe in the choir, attended classes, took their first Communion.

I understand all that, and just because of it have been the more desirous that this 75th. year should not be overlooked, but that we should use it to remind ourselves and our fellow residents in this place of what we owe to those who, long before we came here, provided that we should find a Church awaiting us, holding forth gospel privileges amid heathen surroundings, and offering a home for heart and soul. When I myself came here in 1913 for a five years' term, someone remarked, I remember, that it would be like a five years' holiday for me. That was perfectly innocently meant, but I have often reflected on what lay behind it—that air of detachment and irresponsibility, that manner of the passer-by, which here it is so easy to acquire, and which yet is so detrimental. Such an attitude would be fatal in a Minister, and not less so if it pervaded a congregation. Let us love our Church; if we do not it cannot be like home, but if we do others will find it so.

The feeling of being far from home when one lands first in a place like this is depressing in itself, and is also the cause of many a false step being taken of the kind which it is easier to take than to retrace. A newcomer said to me last week that this Church made Hongkong seem "like home." I had rather hear that than anything else which could be said about it.

There is another thing in the text which suits our circumstances. It is that God's blessing on the Church comes through His people's love for it. The time to show favour to Zion is come, says the Psalmist, and he goes on to indicate the condition. "For Thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof."

Surely this condition is a natural one. Could we expect God to favour a Church whose own members were uninterested and irresponsible about it?

God is compelled to wait until we truly desire the God He seeks to bless us with. I trust and pray we shall look back on this year in which the love of many for their Church was deepened, their sense of its importance to their own characters and homes illumined, their vision of its possibilities in the progress of Christ's kingdom enlarged and brightened.

Do not forget that Christ loved the Church. It sometimes seems to me that that is being forgotten. The popular thing for the moment is to stand in a white sheet and cry the Church's faults and shortcomings in the market place. No good is coming of that or ever will come of it. Love the Church, believe in it, pray for it, plan for it, and you will create the conditions under which it is possible for Christ to show favour to it, which are also the conditions under which it can promote His work among the children of men.

FOOTBALLERS' FATAL QUARREL.

A dispute occurred at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, recently among a number of lads who were playing football. Robert Bowie Blyth was knocked down by a blow on the cheek and died. Hugh McKenna, 19, an apprentice rivetter, was arrested.

NEW BARRISTER.

A CHINESE ADMITTED.

Before the Criminal Sessions were opened this morning in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, heard an application by Mr. Sin Kok-chan for admittance to the local bar.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in moving for the admission of Mr. Sin Kok-chan, said that the application was supported by two affidavits. One was by Mr. Sin himself in which he stated that he was admitted to the Inner Temple on April 21, 1914, and was called to the bar in November 1918. He produced a certificate of his calling. He was born in Canton, and was resident in Victoria until 1912, when he went to England. He obtained the degree of B. A. at Cambridge, and returned to the Colony this year. The affidavit of identification was filed by Mr. Chan, a barrister of the Court.

His Lordship admitted Mr. Sin into practice at the Court.

HAD A HARD TIME GETTING HER TEETH

UNTIL BABY'S OWN TABLETS WERE TRIED—THEN BEGAN IMPROVING AT ONCE.

The reason why Mrs. David Lee's physician prescribed Baby's Own Tablets for her child was because he knew them to be perfectly harmless; they are sold under a guarantee, backed by a Government Analyst's certificate, that they contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic and can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest infant.

Says Mrs. Lee who resides at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada: "My little girl had a hard time getting her teeth. She was quite feverish, her tongue was coated, her breath offensive and she vomited milk. On the advice of our doctor I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she began improving at once. She had not slept well at nights for three months, and I was almost worn out caring for her. Nothing did her any good until I gave her the Tablets. Now her food digests properly, her breath is sweet, her tongue clean and she is quiet and good. I can strongly recommend the Tablets to other mothers as they did my baby good when nothing else did."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are recommended in cases of simple fever, colic, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea. They make teething easy, promote healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development, are a remedy for worms. Sold by chemists, or sent post free at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OWN HOUSE FED POULTRY

We are now able to supply our customers with our own fed poultry and to meet all demands.

Our present stock consists of specially selected birds which are in prime condition and should give every satisfaction.

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Danseuse of the Age
NAPIERKOSKA
IN
the wonderful Italian Spectacular Drama
"CALIGULA"
reduced by us from 5 reels to 3.

N.B.—We showed this picture in February last while we were still suffering from "light" troubles. We also found it too long. As we present it now it is a Masterpiece.

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SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NOVARA	19th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.

CRCORTA	17th Nov.	Due Calcutta about 7th Dec.
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FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	16th Dec.	due Bombay about 2nd Jan.
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FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.

EASTERN	20th Nov.	due Sydney about 17th Dec.
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NOVARA	leave Hongkong about 20th Nov. at noon.	4th Dec.
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

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Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... (Omitting Manila) Sat., 13th Dec. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov., at noon.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 13th Dec., at noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Nov.

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Dec.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Nov.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 21st Nov., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Nov. at 11 a.m.

ASA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Dec.

LANBA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Dec. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES—(Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam

Hamburg etc.)

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Fri., 21st Nov.

TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thurs., 4th Dec.

DUREAN MARU ... Middle of December.

(London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.)

PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Beginning of Jan.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th Dec. (from Yokohama)
MIYATO MARU	2,400	15th Dec.
SEIYO MARU	2,400	15th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	2nd Feb.

* Omitting Shanghai.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

BRITISH MERCHANT OFFICERS GOING TO AMERICA.

Are the great services rendered

by the men of the British Mercan-

tile Marine during the great war

being effaced from the minds of the

community? Is it realised that a

writer to a Home paper how many

of those saviours of their country

are at the present time in a hope-

less state of destitution? Yet I

am told that this is the case,

particularly in regard to captains

and officers. Numbers of these

men threw up good berths during

the war to join the R.N.R. and

thereby strengthen the Navy, at

that time sadly in need of re-

inforcement by well qualified men.

The addition of these officers was,

to a great extent, instrumental in

enabling our naval forces to

successfully carry out their opera-

tions and thereby defeat the

enemy. Millions of the country's

money has been squandered away

on "doles" to both men and wo-

men having no justifiable claim to

such consideration, whilst the men

of the merchant service have been

consistently overlooked by the

Government. Large numbers of

officers have been demobilised

from the R.N.R. and have joined

the ranks of other officers who

through the loss of their vessels

have been unable to secure em-

ployment. These men, because

they do not raise an outcry, are

entirely neglected. Where does

gratitude come in by an apprecia-

tive Government? There is a

serious side to the question that

may be realised by not only the

Government but probably by the

shipowners when it is too late,

perhaps. That is that many of

the experienced British officers

are leaving this country to take

service in the United States Mer-

cantile Marine. I am told that only

a few days ago two shipmasters

who had served in the R.N.R. dur-

ing the war left these shores in an

American steamer signed on as

A.B.'s, with the object of offering

their services on the other side

of the Atlantic. This is only one

instance of many which have

already gone across and found

ready and lucrative employment

under the Stars and Stripes. The

rapid expansion of the United

States Mercantile Marine fleet

necessitates the employment of

a large number of captains and

officers. It is well recognised

that ships can be built faster than

men to efficiently man and officer

them can be trained. It is there-

fore only natural that there

should be a shortage of officers.

Although the United States law

requires U.S. citizens to command

and officer their ships, a loophole

will always be found to evade the

law rather than valuable vessels

should be tied up for the want of

officers, and particularly when well

qualified and tried men present

themselves to fill the positions.

OLDEST STEAMSHIP LINE.

On September 26, 1839, a

Royal Charter was granted by

Queen Victoria in the third year

of her reign to the Royal Mail

Steam Packet Company, which

had been formed for the purpose

of providing a mail and passenger

service between "Great Britain,

the West Indies, North and

South America, and such other

foreign parts as the public may

require." The ships of the com-

pany—for a long time past

familiarily known as the R.M.S.P.

—have kept up their connection

with the West Indies ever since,

in addition to serving Peninsular,

South American, Moroccan and

Eastern ports. It is remarkable

how times have changed since

the formation of the company.

Its first vessels were paddle boats

of about 1,800 tons, with a speed

of about 8 knots, and in those

days the satisfactory victualling

of passengers must have been a

great difficulty, especially in

the tropics, as refrigerating

machinery was unknown, and

live sheep and fowls had to be

carried to ensure a supply of

fresh meat, whilst dim oil lamps

were a poor substitute for the

modern electric lights. The

journey from the Metropolis to

Southampton for embarkation

had also at that time to be made

by road, as the first railway com-

munication was not established

until the following year—1840—

when the London terminus was

at Nine Elms. Waterloo Station

was not opened until 1848, and

Southampton Docks were non-

existent. The history of the com-

pany from many points of view

is interesting to follow, affording

as it does instance after instance

of the development of trade routes

to the benefit of British com-

merce in nearly all parts of the

world, carried on by the com-

pany's own ships and those of its

associated lines. The Panama

Canal is one of the modern won-

ders of the world, but the Royal

Mail Company organised transit

by mules and canoes across the

Isthmus as far back as 1846, and

partially financed the Panama

Railway Company in 1850.

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SHANGHAI	Sunning	20th Nov. at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tsun	22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Wed., 19th Nov. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Lotsang	Thurs., 20th Nov. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Focksang	Thurs., 20th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yersang	Fri., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Sat., 22nd Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 22nd Nov. at noon
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed., 26th Nov. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore

returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasion

ally calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued

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 "AMUR MARU" ... End of Dec. or early Jan.

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 "SUMATRA MARU" ... Middle of December.

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 "SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.
 "KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 7th Dec.

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 "UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Dec.

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VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Calling at Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd Nov.
 "CANADA MARU" (Calling at Manila) Thursday, 27th Nov.

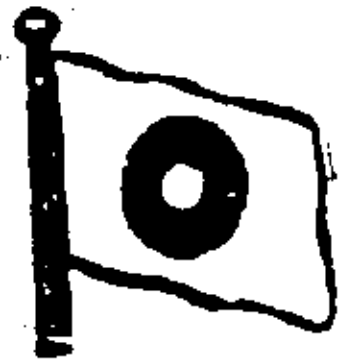
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"WEST CAJON" ... 1st half Dec.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all points in U.S. and Canada.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. E. A. NELSON, Gen. Agent.
 OFFICE:—1ST FLOOR POWELL'S BUILDING, 12 Des Voeux Road.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
 Operate the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
 (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"BRIDGOTT" ... About Nov. 26
 "ELTON" ... Nov. 29
 "ELDRIDGE" ... About Dec. 10
 "EDMORE" ... Dec. 24

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"WABAN" ... About December 19th.
 "WAWALONA" ... December 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone Nos. 2475 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER SAILING DATE
 "MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... 28th November.
 "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 11th December.
 "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... 15th January.
 "MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... 5th February.
 "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 19th March.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST IRA" ... 30th November.
 "WEST HEPBURN" ... 5th December.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

FOR NEW YORK VIA CUBA.

"M. S. DOLLAR" ... 5th December.
 "GRACE DOLLAR" ... 15th January.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
 THIRD FLOOR " 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.
 hence about 20th November.

S.S. PERSIA. S.S. AFRICA.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & Calcutta Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

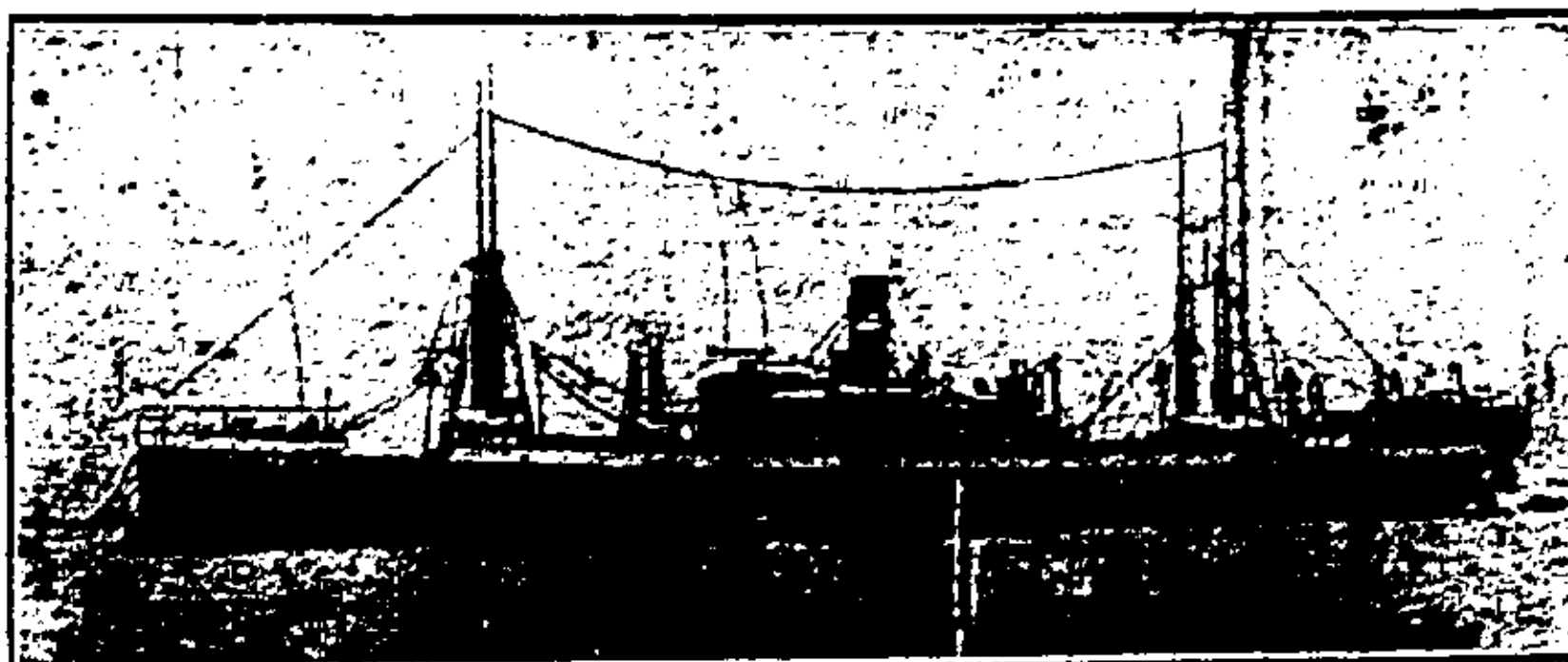
"City of Newcastle" ... via Suez ... 23rd Novr.
 "Eurylochus" ... via Panama ... 30th Novr.
 "Knight Templar" ... via Panama ... 23rd Decr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
 JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	Java	in port	19th Nov.	Batavia via Singapore
Tjimanock	Java	19th Nov.	26th Nov.	Shanghai
Tjikini	Java	9th Dec.	10th Dec.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
 JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETHERLANDS INDIA, MANILA,
 HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
 Yok Buildings.
 Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPPING.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S. S. "WYTHEVILLE"

Will be despatched for

NEW YORK

via Suez

Late November

For freight space and particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones
 2477 & 2478

5th floor
 Hotel Mansions.

For New York

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

S. S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for New York via Panama Canal about end of December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. K. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 18th Oct., and is expected here on the 24th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 31st Oct., and is expected here on the 21st Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 1st Nov., and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on noon, 8th Nov., and is due at Vancouver on 17th Nov.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 13th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 19th instant at about noon.

The P. M. s.s. WEST SEQUANA sailed from Shanghai in Saturday morning, the 8th inst., and the COLOMBIA from Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst.

The Y. N. K. s.s. ASIA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 12th Nov. and is expected here on the 1st Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 14th Nov., and is expected here on the 18th Nov.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Tsingtau, on 16th Nov., a.m. left there 16th Nov., p.m. and is due at Shanghai on 17th Nov., a.m.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Kobe on 15th Nov., p.m. and is due at Nagasaki on 17th Nov., a.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Capt. Scott Swire, from Shanghai.

Sungcheung, Connaught Road, from Shanghai.

Chungganing, Kwangyuen Steam Ship Co. Ltd. from Shanghai.

Mookie, from Amoy.

Tungcheong, from Taipei.

Tanwesien, from Amoy.

Namwo, from Amoy.

Kwangtunging, from Shanghai.

Rev. Hine Kin, Hotel Edward, from Shanghai.

Tangky, from Taipei.

Tsunodakao, Passenger Tjiliwong, Care Java Lijn, from Osaka.

Lewyunsing, from Kobe.

Vena, 600 Kaibotogai, from Nakasaki.

Harthing, General Delivery, from Shanghai.

T. KING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1919.

TIDE TABLE

17th to 23rd November, 1919.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong Mean Time.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Hongkong Mean Time.
Nov. 17	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 18	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 19	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 20	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 21	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 22	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Nov. 23	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15

m morning a afternoon.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 1
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 1
Tatsuno M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 2
Africa M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 2
China	C. M.	Nov. 2
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 2
C. of Newcastle B. L.	Nov. 2	
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 2
Tokita M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 2
Endicott	A. L.	Nov. 2
Eastern	P. & O.	Nov. 2
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 2
Canada M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 2
Melville	R. D. Co.	Nov. 2
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 2
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 2
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Nov. 2
Changsha	B. & S.	Nov. 2
Elkton	A. L.	Nov. 2
Eurylochus	B. L.	Nov. 2
West Ira	R. D. Co.	Nov. 2
West Cajoot S. & D.	1st half Nov.	
Alps M.	O. S. K.	E. of Nov.
Nippon	D. & Co. E. of Nov.	
Elkhorn	S. & D. 2nd half Nov.	
Venezuela	P. M. S.	Dec. 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 2
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
West Hepburn R. D. Co.	Dec. 2	
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	Dec. 2
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 2
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 2
Eldridge	A. L.	Dec. 2
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 2
Nishimaha	A. L.	Dec. 2
Kunajiri M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Montague	A. L.	Dec. 2
West Inship	P. M. Co.	Dec. 2
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 2
Waban	A. L.	Dec. 2
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 2
Crevecoeur	A. L.	Dec. 2
Nile	C. M.	Dec. 2
Knight Templar	B. L.	Dec. 2
Edmore	A. L.	Dec. 2
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
West Caddos P. M. Co.	Dec. 2	
West Conob	P. M. Co.	Dec. 2
Wawalona	A. L.	Dec. 2
Durban M.	N. Y. K. M. of Dec.	
Sumatra M.	O. S. K. M. of Dec.	
Amur M.	O. S. K. E. of Dec.	
West Vaca	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 3
Pensag M.	N. Y. K. B. of Jan.	
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 3

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Taming	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Hailong	D. L. Co.	Nov. 18
Luchow	B. L. Co.	Nov. 18
Shantung	B. S.	Nov. 18
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 18
Tjisalak	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 19
Novara	P. & O.	Nov. 20
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 20
Soslu M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 20
Sunning	B. & S.	Nov. 20
Fooksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 20
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Nov. 21
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 21
Chipsing	J. M. Co.	Nov. 22
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 22
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 22
Teau	B. & S.	Nov. 22
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 23
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kwangse	B. & S.	Nov. 25
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 26
Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 26
Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	Nov. 26
Tama M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 27
Saigon M.	O. S. K. B. of Nov.	
Unnai M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 1
Shinyo M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Asia M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Muroran M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 4
Kunajiri M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 5
Kasado M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 7
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 10
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Dilwara	P. & O.	Dec. 16
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 20

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

</

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

London, Nov. 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Stewart drew attention to the recent appointment of a senior official of the Home Civil Service to a first class colonial Governorship. Capt. Amery replied that colonial Governorships had always been open to other services besides the Colonial Service, and any attempt to narrow the field of selection would be open to serious objection in the interests of efficiency of the public service. He entirely agreed there would be many advantages in establishing a system of interchange between the Home and Colonial Services. The possibility of that had often been considered, but the difficulties were very great.

THE MALAY STATES.

London, Nov. 13.
In a letter to the "Times," Mr. J. R. Innes, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the Malay States, referring to the remark of a correspondent in the "Times" with regard to Mesopotamia that "the modern Englishman has come to realise that the colonies wherein whites cannot settle permanently are a great responsibility but not a great asset to the Empire" cites the Malay States as an example of a country under British administration which is a very great asset of the Empire although whites cannot settle and bring up families therein.

CHINA ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER.

London, Nov. 12.
The annual dinner of the China Association was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr. F. Anderson presided and Sir Matthew Nathan, Sir J. M. Brown, Admiral Sir R. Bantock, Mr. Gershom Stewart M.P., and Bishop Corfe were among those present. The Chairman said the solution of the Russian question had the most important bearing on British interests in the Far East. There was still grave unrest in China, but while there were reasons for pessimism there was also a more encouraging aspect in the commercial and industrial situation.

THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

London, Nov. 13.
It is unofficially stated that the Army Committee of the House of Commons has forwarded to the Government an expression of opinion that the Imperial General Staff should be organised in one central body, with branches in each part of the Empire, and removed entirely from the War Office.

"SCANDAL"

LAST NIGHT'S FRAWLEY PERFORMANCE.

Cosmo Hamilton's "Scandal" was the play staged by the Frawley Company at the Theatre Royal last night, and it proved a big draw. Cleverly constructed with plenty of good dialogue and a happy blending of comedy and drama, it was forcefully handled by the Company, the leading characters being especially well portrayed. The play has to do with a wilful, adventuresome girl (Beatrice Vanderdyke), with a penchant for getting into compromising situations and relying on the inspiration of the moment to provide her with the means of extricating herself therefrom. Thus, at a most awkward moment, when she is found at night in an artist's studio, she fastens on to a wealthy, woman-hating bachelor (Pelham Franklin) called in from an adjoining flat, and declares that she has been secretly married to him, and that this fact accounts for her frequent visits to the apartment building in which she is discovered. Franklin, sport that he is, plays up to the distressed girl, and after weeks of this state of mock marriage, including an imaginary honeymoon, love unites the couple, and of course all ends happily. The part of the girl was taken by Miss Beatrice Prentice and that of Franklin by Mr. Albert Morrison. The former's acting was wonderfully clever, her interpretation of varying moods being finely done, though we could wish that she overcame her tendency to babble her words, which makes it rather difficult for the audience to follow her. Mr. Albert Morrison gave a really masterful rendering of his part, putting plenty of fire into the dramatic passages which fell to him in the bedroom scene. He is without doubt a very accomplished actor. The other roles were all in capable hands, though they were essentially subsidiary characters.

TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.
To-night's offering will be Winchell Smith's four-act comedy "The Fortune Hunter," which, though not of so recent production as the rest of Mr. Frawley's repertoire, has never been played in the Far East until now, and has scored emphatically in both Shanghai and Manila, the only places in which it has previously been presented. The action involves the rise to success and happiness of a young man who had hitherto failed signally to "catch on" in life. Following out a plan of campaign suggested by a successful friend, he goes to a country town and his rise is marked by a series of amusing developments. In the person of Nat Duncan, Mr. Albert Morrison has one of his favourite roles and Mr. Henry Crosby has a big character part as the old

GOLF.

RAILWAY AND WODEHOUSE CUPS.

The results of the draws for the Railway Cup and the Wodehouse Cup for the ladies' section of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club are as follows:

RAILWAY CUP.
Bye: Mrs. McKenry v Mrs. A. E. Griffin.
Bye: Mrs. H. Griffin v Mrs. Wolfe.
Mrs. Mitchell v Mrs. Bonner.
Mrs. Wineslow v Mrs. Neighbour.
Mrs. Kilgour v Miss Leith.
Mrs. McDermott v Mrs. John W. Taylor.

Mrs. H. M. Johnson v Mrs. Ritchie.
Mrs. Redmond v Mrs. Fletcher.
Mrs. Congdon v Mrs. Joseph Taylor.
Mrs. Humphreys v Mrs. Maitland.

Lady Rees Davies v Mrs. Shenton.
Mrs. N. L. Smith v Mrs. Leask.
Bye: Mrs. Montague Harston v Mrs. Arthur.
1st Round to be played by Nov. 3th.
2nd Round to be played by Dec. 8th.
3rd Round to be played by Dec. 15th.
4th Round to be played by Dec. 22nd.
5th Round to be played by Jan. 8th.

WODEHOUSE CUP.
Bye: Mrs. H. Griffin and Mrs. Evans.
Mrs. Kilgour and Mrs. Joseph Taylor v Mrs. H. Wilson and Mrs. Wapnell.
Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. McKenry v Mrs. Gray and Miss D. Trimble.
Miss Leith and Mrs. Morrison v Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Bonner.
Lady Rees Davies and Mrs. Maitland v Miss Gordon and Miss Moxon.
Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. A. Griffin v Mrs. Pearce and Mrs. Davidson.
Mrs. McElderry and Miss Moorhead v Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Humphreys.

Bye: Mrs. Montague Harston and Mrs. Leask.
1st Round to be played by Dec. 3rd.
2nd Round to be played by Dec. 10th.
3rd Round to be played by Dec. 17th.
4th Round to be played by Jan. 10th.
5th Round to be played by Jan. 20th.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.
Open to players with handicaps of 16 and under. Entries will close on Nov. 30th.

country druggist, while Miss Beatrice Prentice as his daughter is cast in a singularly charming role. Mr. Frawley has a brief but excellent part in the performance and other popular members of the company will be seen in important characterisations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

3 DAYS ONLY

November 18th, 19th & 20th.

Announcement Extraordinary.
Very Special Engagement
of

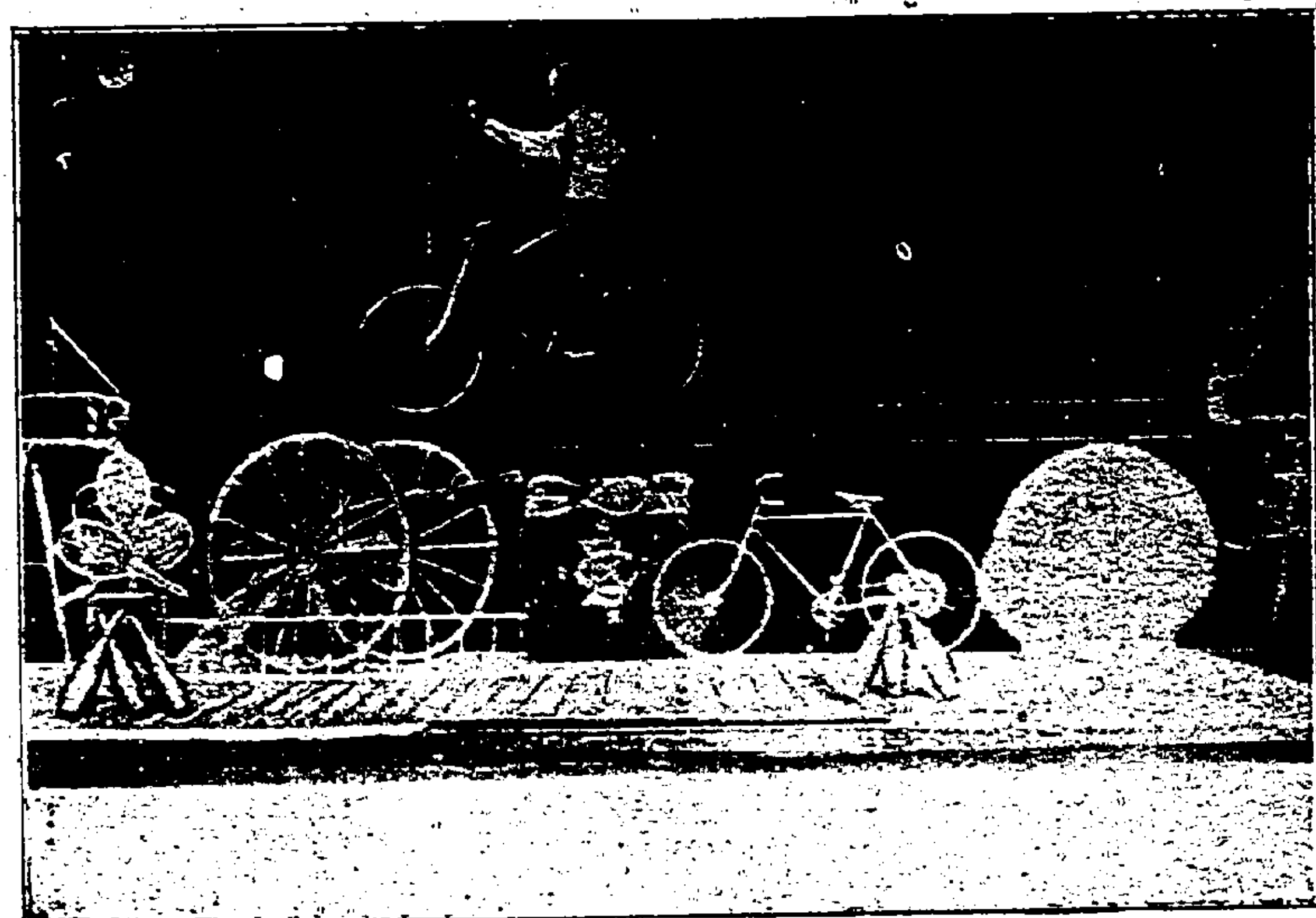
THE GREAT BRACKENS

Second Tour of the World.

Don't miss the great rope walk from
the stage over the heads of the
Audience to the Balcony and back.

Acknowledged by the Press and Public as the greatest
Artists in their line of work touring the World at
the present day.

A TRULY MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE.



ALSO EPISODES 5 & 6 OF
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL."

NOTICE.

MOTOR SCHOONER
"WERGELAND."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above Schooner as she lies in damaged condition in Shimonoseki Harbour. For particulars apply to Murio Shokwa, Shimonoseki.

NOTICE.

ST. GEORGES BALL.

January 6th, 1920.

Members of the Society of St. George Hongkong will shortly receive notices concerning the above.

Being the first Ball given by the Society since being reformed applications from Englishmen who are not yet members will be considered by the Committee.

Applications for Tickets should be sent in not later than December 6th, 1919.

By Order,
JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING
GREEN CLUB.

"At Home Day."

The Annual "At Home Day" and presentation of prizes will be held on Saturday, 22nd November, 1919 at 3.30 p.m. when the Members will be "At Home" to their friends.

D. S. COOPER,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1919.

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEERS GUILD
OF CHINA.

Having been appointed Branch Secretary, I shall be pleased to see members at this Office from 2 to 5 p.m. on a regular basis.
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary,
c/o De Vaux Road.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 19th Nov. 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

5 pieces Fire Crackers
3 Compasses
8 Small Lamps (Compass use)
4 Glass Tubes (Sounding use)
1 Set New log
1 " Old
10 Life Belts
3 pkgs Assorted Flags
1 bundle New Canvas
2 Canvas Awnings
13 Navigating Lamps
1 Length Manila Rope 4' (90 fathoms)
1 Length Manila Rope 9' (90 fathoms)
23 cases Boiled Beef

Terms: Cash on delivery
Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
C. S. P.

Hongkong, 4th September 1919.

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

H.E. The Governor, and Patron of the Club, has kindly offered to present a Shield to be played for annually by pairs of member of the Club representing Government Departments, Military Corps or Regiments, H.M. Ships or Naval Departments, individual Firms etc. One pair only to enter for each Department, Firm or other recognised Body, the Committee to decide in any doubtful case whether an entry may be accepted.

The competition to be foursome (not four balls) matches of 18 holes over the old Fanling Course under Club Handicaps.

Lists will be found on the Notice Boards of the Club Houses or at the Hongkong Club. Entries close on the 29th instant.

The names of the winners for the year will be inscribed upon the Shield when received and souvenir cups will be presented for the winners this year by His Excellency and in future years by the Club.

By Order,
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1919.

WISEMAN LTD.

TEA DANCE

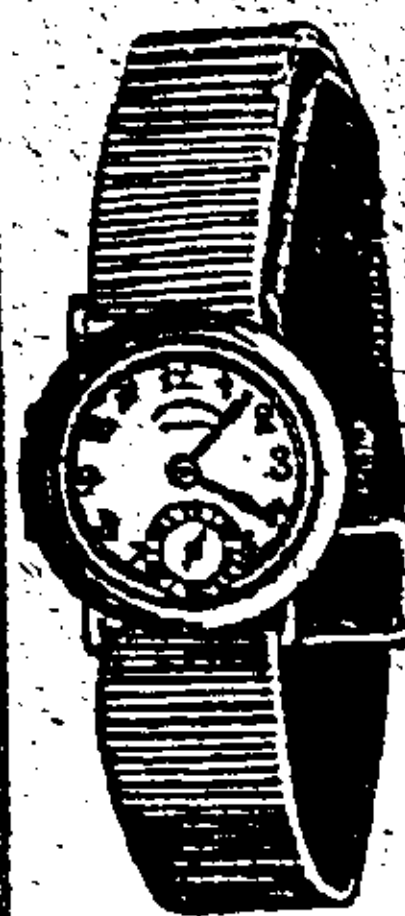
THURSDAY

Nov. 20th

DANCE TICKETS
50 cents each.

D. M. COODALL

Manager

When you want to buy
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND
JEWELLERY

It pays best in the long run to buy in an established market. Prominent buying may occasionally be useful, but it is usually a battle of wits with the dealer against the buyer. Deal with an established firm whose principals know enough of the market to specialise. Ask us to show you our stock.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

34, Queen's Road. FRENCH FIRM, ESTABLISHED 1860.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

In order to enable the contractors to complete the work in connection with the above hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the flooring, tiles, paint work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the local newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this 6th day of
November, 1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.

Proprietors of the

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN AND
AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

We have been appointed Agents and have now taken over charge of the affairs of The Eastern & Australian Steamship Company Ltd. at this port.

For full particulars, Passage, Freight etc. apply—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY.

Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 19th Nov. 1919,
At Noon,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S.S. "Tai Wan Maru" with all her gear appurtenances etc. as she now lies stranded in the Hainan Straits.

Terms: Cash on fall of Hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK,
LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Vaux Road Ctl.

Hankow Branch: Pansoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME.

Precaution is important in all things.

This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely.

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

\$1 to start.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES WILL BE HELD ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, FROM 4.30 TO 7 P.M.:

TUESDAY, 4TH FRIDAY, 7TH
MONDAY, 10TH FRIDAY, 14TH
MONDAY, 17TH FRIDAY, 21ST
MONDAY, 24TH THURSDAY, 27TH

ADMISSION TO DANCE ROOM EACH DAY \$2.00 PER HEAD, INCLUDING TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE M.C.L.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The financial result of the recent M. C. L. Bazaar and of the year's entertainments is as follows—

RECEIPTS.

Entrance money. ... 160.15
Quarry Bay Stall (Mrs. Chapman) ... 858.43
Diocesan Girls' School (Miss Skipton) ... 157.20
Peak Stall (Mrs. Mansfield) ... 1,823.44
Pierrot Dance (Mrs. C. Hay) £165-0-0d for St. Dunstons ...

Victoria Stall (Mrs. Warren) ... \$658.00
Dollar Stall. ... \$132.00, 2,800.00
Police Stall (Mrs. Wolfe) ... 721.30
St. Stephens Girls' School (Miss Griffin) ... 501.35
Sweets (The Misses S. & Harston) ... 178.20
B. J. Public School (Miss Clarke) ... 1,149.57
St. Paul's Girls' School (Miss Woo) ... 1,108.40
Military Stall (Mrs. Taylor) ... \$500.90
Fish Pond ... \$177.75
Tea Stall (Mrs. Harston) ... 277.78
Fortune Tellers (Two stalls) ... 123.90
Entertainments and Programmes ... 223.60
Kowloon Stall (Mrs. Griffin) ... 887.84
Naval Stall (Mrs. Jenkins) ... \$835.95
"Aladdin" (Mrs. Neighbour) ... \$1,176.05
Donation (N. J. Stabb Esq.) ... \$100.00
Shute ... \$36.40
Shies ... \$58.90
Dancing Sailor ... \$23.50
Lucky Well ... 2,300.00
Donation (Mr. Hall) ... 25.00

Total receipts ... \$13,971.81
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

M.C.L. Cot at Ottershaw ... 2,000.00
Trafalgar Orphan Home ... 1,200.00
Merchant Service Guild Funds ... 1,700.00
Royal Soldiers Daughters ... 1,000.00
Orphan Homes Scotland ... 500.00
Officers Families Fund ... 871.81

LOCAL FUNDS.
French Convent ... 250.00
Italian Convent ... 250.00
Children's Ward—Nethersoles ... 800.00
L.S.M. Training Home ... 650.00
Baxter Mission ... 600.00
Village School Fund ... 600.00
Diocesan Girls' School ... 950.00
Fairlea Girls' School ... 100.00
C.M.S. Victoria Home ... 1,000.00
Blind and Foundling Fund ... 1,000.00
Grant for Education of Chinese girl Teacher ... 500.00

Grand Total ... \$13,971.81

MR. GURNER,
Acting President.

MRS. THURSFIELD,
Hon. Treasurer.

MRS. LEWIS,
Hon. Secretary.

M.C.L. Tea Gardens, 18th October—Mrs. M. Harston wishes particularly to thank:—The Army Ordnance and the Army Service Corps (per Lieut. Colonel Coles and Major Willett) for supplying tables, chairs, benches, tea urns and Service boilers. The Hongkong Hotel for crockery, linen and sandwiches. The Astor House Hotel for crockery, teaspoons and cakes. Messrs. Wiseman Ltd. for tables, ice-plates and crockery. The Standard Oil Co. for gift of kerosene tins with covers. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard for angar. Mr. G. M. Young for China tea. Messrs. Buttonjee for Ceylon tea. The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co. for supplying all milk and ice at half price. The F.V.D. for putting in fencing and tea-stalls. The Electric Light Co. for supplying light for Refreshment enclosure and all those who so kindly gave cakes, sandwiches and ices, as well as all the ladies who so kindly assisted at the stalls and served at the tea tables.

THEATRE ROYAL

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley

presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN REPERTOIRE OF THE LATEST LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 TO-NIGHT
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER."

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19	"THREE FACES EAST."
THURSDAY, NOV. 20	"THE CHORUS LADY"
FRIDAY, NOV. 21	"FOREVER AFTER"
SATURDAY, NOV. 15	"LIGHTNIN'"

Prices As Usual. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS IN STOCK.

Works:—Footung, Shanghai.
Sole Agencies:—Starling & Evinrude Motors. Makers "EWO" Motors.

Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.
A.B.C. Boiler Enamel.
Laxina Ltd. (Leather-cloth).
Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd. (Tool Steels &c.)

"Sawtooth" Steam Traps, Temperature Regulators &c.
Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd.
T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes).
Imperial Light Ltd.

HONGKONG FUND FOR WAR DEVASTATED VILLAGES IN FRANCE.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
GYMKHANA - On Saturday, 29th November, at Happy Valley. The race of the Day!
THE ST. ANDREW'S STAKES.

LECTURE - On Monday, 1st December, at the Theatre Royal by
MLE H. VAN DER FLIER.
Illustrated with MOTION PICTURES taken at the various battle fronts.

CABARET - A Bal Masque (Domino & Mask) will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on FRIDAY, 19th December, from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.
ENTRANCE: \$5.00 Per Head including light refreshments.

PANSY DAY - Saturday, 20th December.
STREET SALE OF PANSIES which will be kindly presented by the Portuguese Community
The Cabaret will be open from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

TEA, DANCING, TOMBOLA AND "EVERYTHING" STORE.
TOMBOLA PRIZES KINDLY PRESENTED BY PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

CHINESE - Under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Lan THEATRICAL Chn-pak. Date and place to be announced later.

The proceeds will be devoted for the amelioration of the homeless widows, children and orphans in the war-stricken areas of devastated France.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"CHINA."

having arrived, from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo by her, are hereby notified, to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Tuesday, 18th Nov. 1919 at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, Nov. 21st 1919 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed in the Co's Godown, where it will be examined on Thursday, 20th Nov. 1919 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's side, Co's lighters and/or Godown. All claims must be presented within a month from ship's arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

C. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From YOKOHAMA, KOBE,
OSAKA & MOJI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MADRAS MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, on the 15th November, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 21st November, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"LAERTES."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 17th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From TACOMA, JAPAN
PORTS & MANILA.

The Company's Steamship

"AFRICA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, on the 15th November Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd November will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor's Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1919.

NOTICES.



VICTOR TYRES

USED BY
BRITISH ROYALTY
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT K.G., P.C.
H.R.H. PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG
H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN
H.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG
H.H. PRINCE MAURICE OF BATTENBERG

Members of the Household of their Majesties
The KING & QUEEN
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Granard, K.P., P.C.,
Master of Horse.

SOLE IMPORTERS
HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.
TELEPHONE 1687.

GOVERNMENT SOLD TO DEPTS.
Admiralty, India Office, Colonies Office, War Office, etc.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND
The Right Hon. Lord Reading, P.C., K.C., T.C.

ALL BRITISH TYRES.

129.3

MILES PER HOUR

ON

'SHELL'

The New British Record created by Captain
Gathergood in the recent Aerial Derby.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (South China) LTD.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	4/10
Demand	4/10 3/16
30 d/s	4/10 5/16
60 d/s	4/10 7/16
4 m/s	4/10 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	206
T/T Japan	200
T/T India	230
Demand, India	230
T/T San Francisco	99 3/4
T/T Java	257
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	9 1/2
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/11 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	5/1 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	5/1 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/1 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	101 1/2

4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	9 1/2
6 m/s. France	9 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	100
T/T Bombay	230
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	230
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	203 1/2
Demand, Singapore	226
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	4/10 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	23
Bar Silver, per oz forward	69

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts pieces	\$1 1/2 dis.
" 10 "	\$0.50 dis.
" 5 "	\$2 1/2 pm.
C. coins	1 1/2 pm.

ORGAN RECITAL.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

The following programme will be rendered at the Organ recital to be given at Union Church to-morrow evening at six o'clock by Mr. E. J. Chapman, the Organist of the Church:

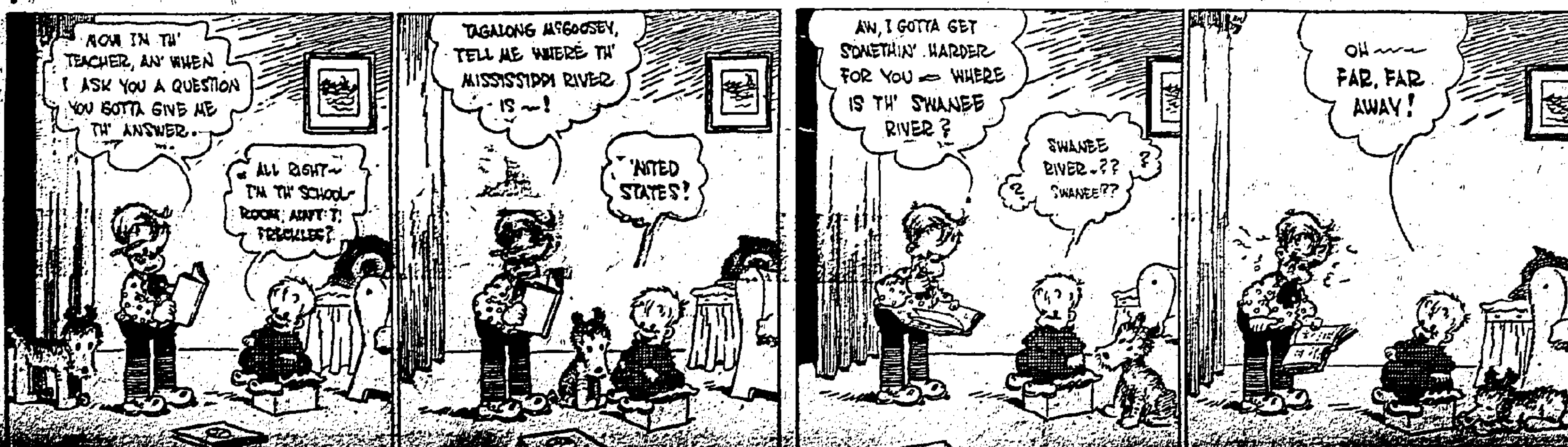
- Chorale & Menuet from Suite Gothique... L. Beethoven.
- Prelude from Lohengrin Wagner.
- Solo... "It is Enough" (Elijah) Mendelssohn.
- MR. G. McLEOD.
- In Springtime... A. Hollins.
- Evensong... Easthope Martin.
- Solo... "If with All Your Hearts" (Elijah) Mendelssohn.
- MR. A. E. PAINE.
- Pastoral from First Sonata... Guilman.
- Marche Triomphale Joseph Callaerts.

The recital is an item in the Church's "Diamond Jubilee" programme, and the offering will be given to the Organ Fund.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

He's Smarter Than Freckles Thought.

BY BLOSSER



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

WISH TO SERVE YOU.

BEST CARS, PROMPT SERVICE.

MODERATE PRICES.

RING UP THE FAMILIAR 977.



Ignace Paderewski, Premier of Poland, talking with Colonel Howland, American Military Attaché to the Polish Mission in France, at the Hotel Ritz in Paris.

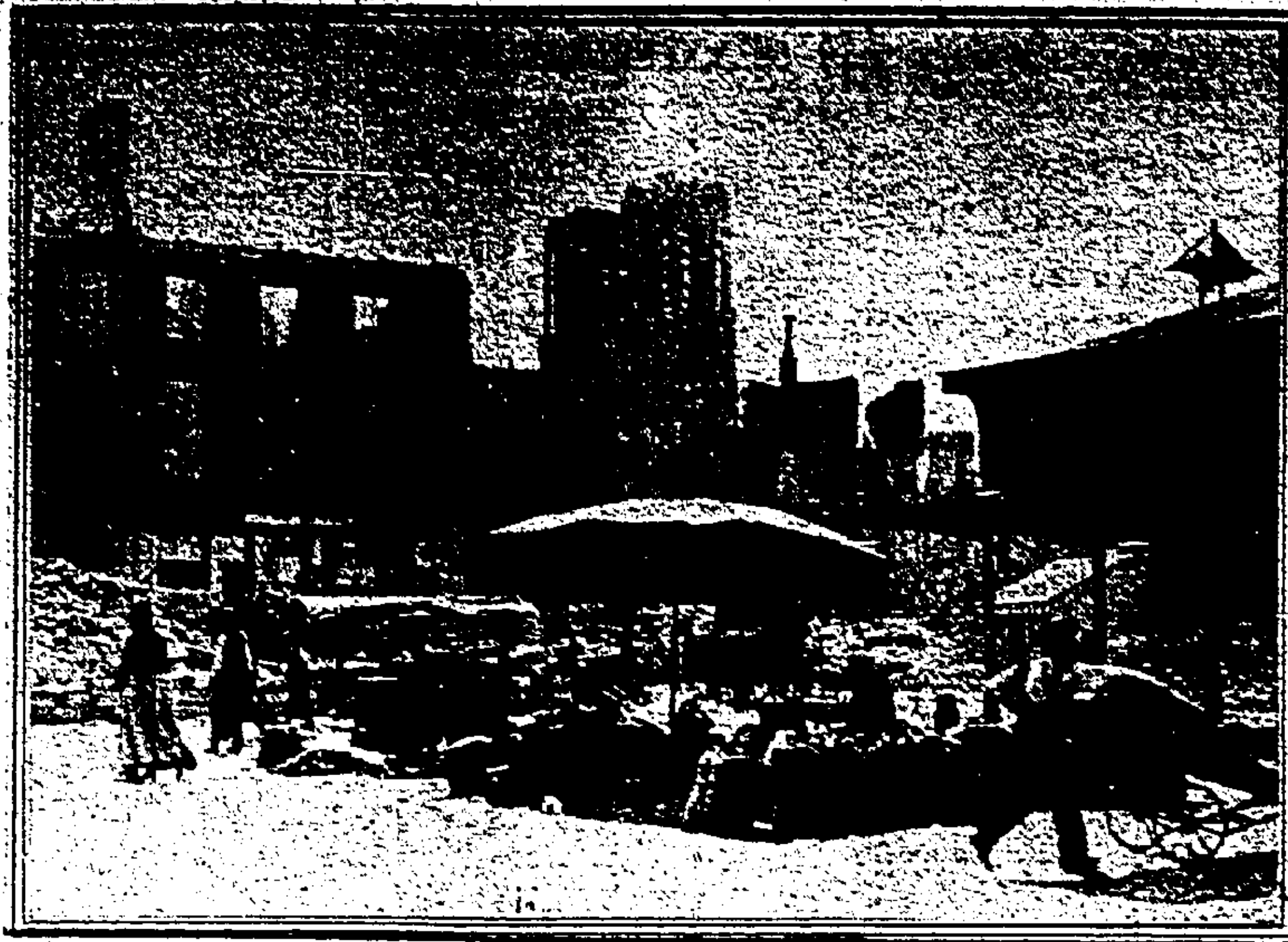


Photo shows a scene in one of the squares of Rheims, half a mile from the old and battered Cathedral. Despite the fact that everything in the city is in ruins, 50,000 inhabitants have returned and once more have taken up where they left off.



Canon Carnegie of Westminster, who has been on a visit to the States with the object of bringing the religious factions of England and America into closer relationship.

A BIG SHIP CANAL.

NEW ROUTE TO THE BALTIC.

Not many days ago I (Mr. W. M. Duckworth) stood in the old Danish cathedral town of Ribe and talked about Slesvig with an ex-member of the German Reichstag. He was a Slesvig farmer, an hereditary Dane, antipathetic to most things German and a friend of Great Britain politically and commercially, but chiefly commercially. It was a fresh autumn morning, and the only noise that awakened the sleepy echoes of the town was the clanking on the cobbles of the long scimitar-shaped swords of the frontier guard-men. We climbed to the top of a high building and, with a great sweep of the arm he indicated the bending line of the Danish frontier and the yellow crops and the green pastures beyond. He spoke of 1864 as an Irishman speaks of 1801, and, pointing to a purple blue of rising hills southward, he said: "There lies the promised land, the land of hope and honey, and behind those hills I hope to see one day the King of Denmark cut the first sod and lay naked the good old Danish soil for the diggers of the new canal, the new link between the North Sea and the Baltic, the new short cut between the West and the Scandinavian ports."

The Briton travelling in Denmark is constantly impressed by the commercial instinct and activity of the Dane. It is not surprising considering the blood ties that exist between the two nations, and since the war the Danish trait to think and act commercially has become more insistent.

In settling down to great schemes of construction and reconstruction the Danes are contemplating a proposal to cut a great deep waterway across the narrowest part of Slesvig. The new outlet to the North Sea would revolutionise export and import trade and shipping between Great Britain, Scandinavia and the Baltic ports. It should, however, be stated at once that the scheme at present has no official sanction, although I believe it has the general support of several members of the Danish Government. Nothing can be done till the question of the First and Second Zones is finally settled under the plebiscite and the fate of Flensberg decided.

The line of the proposed canal, as drawn by its chief advocate, Professor Sørensen, of Copenhagen University, would run from the Slesvig port of Aabenraar, which is at present the Allied Commission's headquarters, to a point facing the North Sea between the islands of Sylt and Rømø. This is the neck of the Jutland peninsula, only 30 miles wide. The cutting of the canal would present no great engineering obstacles as the land is flat and sandy. The canal would be deep and wide enough to take ocean liners.

An enlightened authority in intimate touch with the new commercial enterprises on which Denmark is preparing to embark was anxious to convince me that this canal was not intended to be a rival to the Kiel Canal. The Danes were right in their prediction that the Kiel Canal would not become the natural highway of traffic to the Baltic. They realised from the first the importance of Kiel chiefly as a military asset under the control of a single Great Power.

CONTROLLING CHINESE JOURNAL.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE.

Peking, Nov. 1. With reference to the foreignization of the Chinese vernacular press through Japanese and American interests in Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan and other places in China, the *Mingpao* publishes a letter from a foreign educated gentleman under the heading of "Foreigners and Journalism" as follows:—

"In order to reach the Chinese masses in the interior foreigners have acquired interests in many vernacular papers directly or indirectly. There is no reason to think that all Chinese journalists who are co-operating with foreigners are unpatriotic or actuated merely by desire of foreign money, because chiefly they have been driven to rely upon foreign protection against the despotic and undemocratic actions of the high Chinese Government authorities."

"But there are differences between Japanese-owned and edited vernacular papers and American or British native organs in Peking and other cities. The former are owned and edited by the latter are invariably owned and edited by Chinese, who only want nominal foreign protection to defy the so-called Chinese Press Law, which is in every respect a reproduction of the existing Japanese Press regulations intended for the effective muzzling of the growing democratic public opinion of 'dangerous thought' in Japan nowadays."

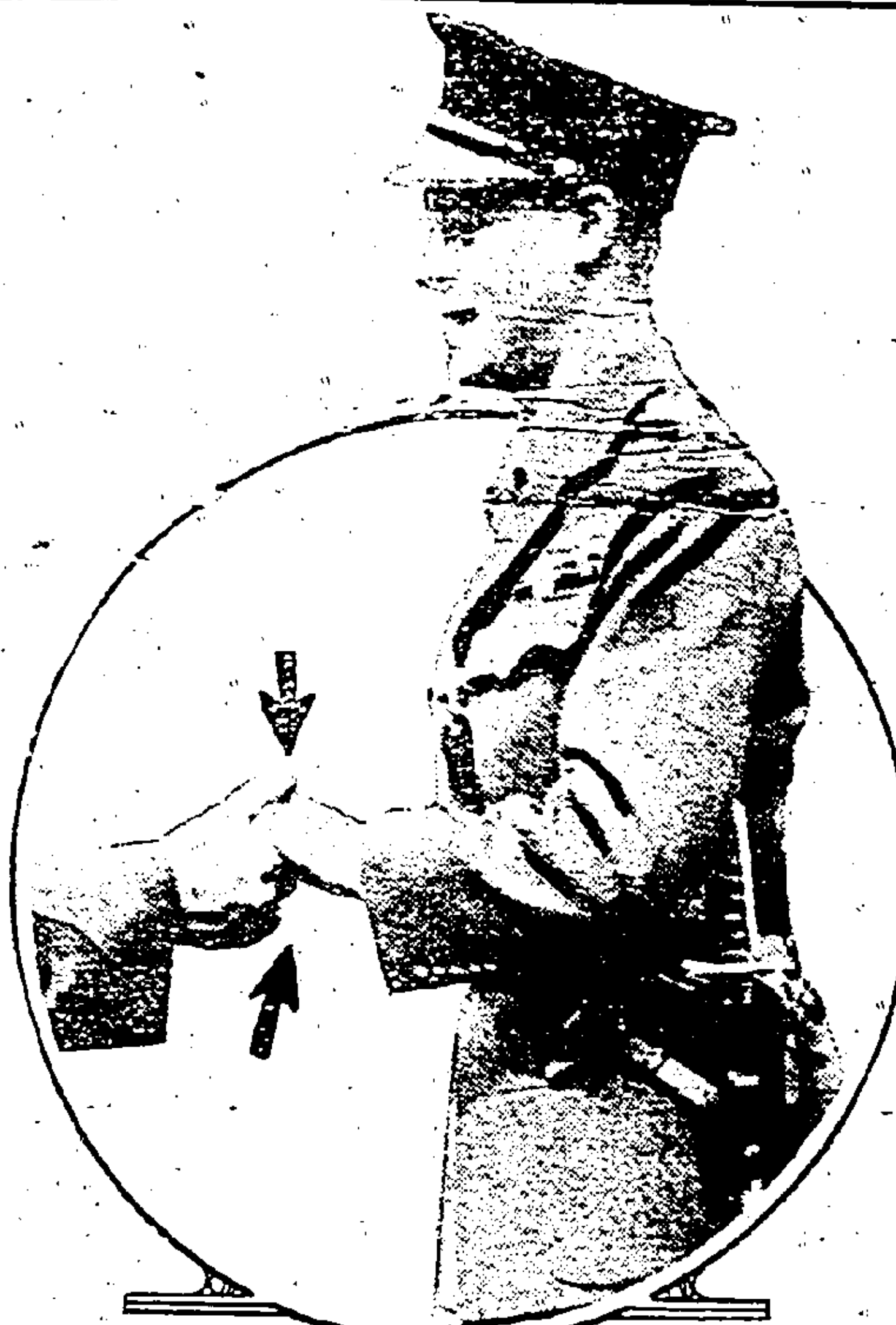
"For instance, the proprietors and editors of the Peking and Tientsin editions of the well-known *Yishipiao*, the *Tai-wan-shipiao* of Tientsin and the *Tsinan Minshupao*, all are pure Chinese subjects; while the *Shantung Shihpao*, the *Hukwang Hsiupao*, the *Hsinan Shihpao* and *Tsingtao Shihpao* are Japanese. This is why papers American and British owned and edited, nominally, of course, are more entitled to use the phrases our country, our people, or our neighbor in their writings for Chinese consumption than journals really owned and edited by subjects of the Mikado. Further, for political reasons, the Chinese welcome westernisation more than Japanization of the Chinese Press solely because of the past unsatisfactory records of Japan in China.—*Asiatic News Agency*.

DENBY DALE PIES.

OF INTEREST TO YORKSHIREMEN.

From the *Manchester Guardian*. The Yorkshireman has a reputation for good living. Credibly connected with him is superstition that he buries even his friends and relatives' with him, and it is no superstition! but plain matter of fact, that two things one may count on from a Yorkshire housewife are a clean hearth and a heaped table. Occasionally there is a corporate outbreak that gives colour to the most gargantuan stories of feasting, and the community of Denby Dale, a village that lies not far from Huddersfield, knows as well as most that to feast is a natural and commendable way of expressing joy. It has organised many feasts in the past, and particularly associated with its name are mammoth pies. At the present moment the question is being discussed of celebrating the coming of peace by adding another pie to a long and famous line.

As far as one can discover, the first of the Denby Dale pies was a serious loyalist effort signifying the satisfaction of the inhabitants in 1788 at the recovery of George III. from a grave illness. In 1815, to mark the signing of peace between England and France, another pie was built (an architectural word is really called for). Twenty fowls and a sack of flour were used on this occasion—a quite moderate effort compared with some that were to follow, and not equalling in the number of its inhabitants the famous famous traditional pie that housed four-and-twenty blackbirds. The pie of 1846 had a political flavour, celebrating as it did the repeal of the Corn Laws. This pie was such a dish as Panagruel would not have despised in his hungriest moments. There is a fine Rabelasian flavour, indeed, about its whole story. It was seven feet in diameter and one foot ten inches deep. Thirty-one horses were employed to drag it through the streets of the village, and its procession is said to have been witnessed by 60,000 persons. Its crust was made of 40 stones of flour, and in its cavernous belly were five sheep, one calf, 140 rounds of beef, 13 dozen pigeons, five hares, 81 couples of rabbits, ten brace of poultry, six couples of ducks, five brace of pheasants, twelve brace of grouse, 133 brace of small birds, 91 pounds of beef suet, 32 pounds of lard, and 26 pounds of butter.



The Prince of Wales is shown above in Canada shaking with his left hand, his right having been rendered hors de combat through excessive hand-shaking.

The fourth Denby Dale effort was as disastrous as it was magnificent. It received an encouraging "preliminary notice" in the local press, which announced that, to celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the inhabitants of Denby Dale would bake, in a specially constructed pan placed in a specially constructed oven, a pie two feet deep and measuring eight feet six inches from rim to rim. It would require 2½ "packs" of flour, and among its ingredients would be between 200 and 300 lbs. of beef, mutton, pork, &c. "Geese, fowls, grouse, and small birds will be among the tasty morsels enclosed within the crust." Special plates were to be provided embellished with portraits of the Queen and a suitable inscription. These would be sold on the spot to piebuyers. The newspaper which contained this fine promise printed the next week, under its local news, this barrowing paragraph:—"Kirmbeaton.—This village contributed largely to the disappointed multitude that went to have a look at the big Jubilee pie. Every kind of conveyance was called

into requisition to convey to Denby Dale from this district hundreds who, on returning in the evening with disappointed looks, were loud in their anathemas against the committee of management."

It was sad story. The pie was "high." The *Yorkshireman* of that date has a satirical account of the scene "when the pie was opened." The opener had been furnished with a specially prepared knife, 2ft. 6in. long, and a fork to match. "The first slash into the crust with this enormous knife," says the *Yorkshireman*, "produced effects the plain statement of which is discredited by the public who were not there. But the simple truth is that whilst the crowd was utterly uncontrollable and was crushing up round the pie-dish until the carver had no elbow-room, the mere opening of the pie and the fragrance from it instantly cleared a space of 20 feet on either side." It is said that a man secured a piece of the pie and took it to Bradford, and that "the moment he produced his trophy there was a sudden

and general disposition of the company to go elsewhere." After this unhappy venture "Denby Dale pie" seems to have become one of those bywords that need only to be said to raise a laugh, just as one may raise a laugh by simply saying "Desist!" if one is clever enough to look something like Mr. Robey while saying it. An advertisement of a sale of rugs at that time begins "This is not a Denby Dale pie story"; and included in the programme of music to follow a cricket club's annual dinner is "a song composed 'on the Denby Dale pie'."

Smarting, doubtless, under the anathema of Kirkheaton, and fearful lest one bad pie should corrupt a good custom, the committee of management set to work again. A second Jubilee pie was produced, and it gave satisfaction to 3,000 hungry souls. It contained 47 stones of beef, one calf, one sheep, 48 stones of flour, and 100 stones of potatoes. Another pie, almost as large as the Jubilee pie, was made when the South African War came to an end.—R. H. S.



Baroness Furnivall, who is shortly to marry the Hon. E. R. Broughton-Adderley.

BREVITIES.

The ancient Egyptians began their year at the autumnal equinox, Sept. 22. In England Dec. 25 was New Year's day until the time of William the Conqueror. He was crowned on Jan. 1, hence the change.

Influenced by a woman who came to her house selling stock in the League of Nations—stock with reservations at \$6 a share, and without at \$4.50—a Birmingham woman reported to the police that she had invested all her available money.

When a motor bus with 21 passengers went off a cliff on a bad turn near Saint Pierre de Chartreuse the car was suspended upside down in the tops of trees, while the passengers were thrown into a river, 20 feet below. Four were drowned.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris, a 22-ton bell is tolled by electricity. A choir boy now does the work which formerly required the services of five men.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Tom Knows What Comes After a Honeymoon.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

Libby's

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LIBBY'S QUALITY GUARANTEED

Roast Beef

CONNELL BROS CO.
SOLE AGENTS

YOUR TELEPHONE!

THE OPERATORS AT CENTRAL ARE READY TO SUPPLY YOU WITH QUICK SERVICE. HELP THEM AND YOURSELF BY OBSERVING THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE RULES:—

WHEN CALLING. SPEAK SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY WHEN GIVING YOUR NUMBERS TO THE OPERATORS.

EMPHASIZE THE FIVES AND THE NINES WHEN ANSWERING. ANSWER PROMPTLY AND SAY WHO YOU ARE.

DON'T LET YOUR COOLIE ANSWER FOR YOU.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Sole Agents: **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Voeux Rd. Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.

THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

XMAS GIFTS **CHEAP SALE**

ALL KINDS OF LACE WORK, EMBROIDERIES, & LADIES' FANCY GOODS. SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GREAT REDUCTION

For Another 15 days,
From 15th, to 29th, November 1919.
COME EARLY! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
Tel. No. 360, 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

NOTICE

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited. **ESTABLISHED 1884.**

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE RICE SITUATION.
While the rice situation throughout the Orient is very serious at present, it is expected in some quarters to be even worse next year, because the summer crops in many important rice-growing centres are but 50 per cent. normal. In the mountains of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, there are said to be approximately 60,000 tons of rice that can not be brought out to the hungry people on the coast on account of the lack of transportation facilities.

SIAMESE TIN SITUATION.
While the cessation of the war seriously affected the output of tungsten in Siamese Malaya there has on the other hand been no diminution in the production of tin ore. The estimated monthly output of this ore is about 1,000 tons; but this amount is likely to be largely exceeded within the next few years, owing to the fact that a number of foreign firms are now actively investigating the mineral bearing areas throughout the entire peninsula, and are arranging for workings according to modern methods. At present about 50 per cent. of the ore is produced in Chinese-owned mines and by Chinese methods. According to official statistics the metallic tin production for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1918, was 153,782 piculs (1,133.6 long tons), which is a record figure; and of this amount 51,343 piculs (3,556.1 long tons), were obtained by dredging, and 102,439 piculs (6,977.5 long tons) by other methods, as compared with a total of 147,259 piculs (3,765.3 long tons) in 1917, and 151,175 piculs (8,993.4 long tons) in 1916. About 20 dredges are now in operation on the peninsula, one working on the east coast and the others on the west coast. The metallic tin contents of the Siamese ore is about 70 per cent. The Siamese Government collects a royalty on tin and tin ore amounting to about 25 per cent. of the market price of metallic tin in Singapore, the fluctuations in value at the latter place being adjusted and the rate reckoned according to a "royalty scale" published in the Siamese Government Gazette from time to time. While the actual percentage of metallic tin in the ore cannot be ascertained, the Government, for revenue-collecting purposes, estimates the tin ore which is exported from the east coast of Siamese Malaya to contain 65 per cent., and that from the west coast 70 per cent. metallic tin. It is believed that there are yet great possibilities for mining developments in Siam. Hitherto, because of lack of adequate facilities for transportation, it has been the mineral-bearing areas situated near the centres of population that have mainly been exploited, while the vast mountain ranges and slopes of the Burma Siam frontiers have been neglected. Further extension of the Siamese Malay system of railway by branch lines into these unexplored regions offers fair chances for advancing the Kingdom's fame as a mining centre, especially for tin and tungsten, and possibly for molybdenum. Indefinite reports of the finding of extensive deposits of the latter mineral in Siamese Malaya have been current for several months past.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
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5.45 a.m. to 5.45 a.m. Every 15 mins.
6.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 mins.
6.15 a.m. to 6.15 a.m. Every 15 mins.<

NOTICES.

"COMMANDER"

"Commander" stands supreme in its power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster
Tobacco
Co. Ltd.
London



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$580
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	430
North China	200
Unions	195
Yangtzes	260
Far Eastern	22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	138
H. K. Fires	345
Shipping.	
Douglases	92
Steamboats	23
Indos (Pref.)	26
Indos (Def.)	230
Shells	200
Ferries	32
Refineries.	
Sugars	191
Malabone	44
Mining.	
Kailans	90
Langkats	19
Shanghai Loans	19
Shai Explorations	210
Raubs	35
Tronchs	36
Ural Caspian	105
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	180
K. Docks	122
Shai Docks	264
Land, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	109
H.K. Hotels	130
L. Invest.	119
H. Phreys Est.	10
K. Loan Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	90
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	650
Kung Yiks	36
Lau Kung Mows	280
Oriental	220
Shai Cottons	335
Yangtzepeos	35
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	7
China Borneos	134
Do. Light	old 7 1/2 new 5 1/2
China Providents	8
Dairy Farms	244
Electric H. K.	94
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	294
Hk. Tramways	790
Peak Trams, old	7
Do. new	80 cts.
Steam Laundries	34
Steel Foundries	10
Water-boats	15
Watsons	6
Wm. Powells	12
Wisemans	27 1/2

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 18d. 12h. 15m.—Warning to Hongkong, P. 11.00, Coast Fort, &c.—Depression in Lat 13° N. Long. 122° E, direction W. velocity 4 to 5 m.p.h.

November 18d. 12h. 22m.—No return from Vladivostok, Japan or the Visayas. Pressure has increased considerably at Waihaiwei, moderately along the east coast of China and over Tongking, and slightly at other reporting stations, except at Manila where it has decreased slightly.

An anticyclone has formed over China. The depression appears to be about 100 miles to the S. or S.E. of Manila moving slowly westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00, inch. Total since January 1st, 78.41 inches against an average of 81.48 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road,	N.E. winds, moderate; to fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel,	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo,	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan,	The same as No. 1.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.	
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 18, 1919.	

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, WATAI, MISHIMAKI,
YOSHINO, NIO, NARAYAMA, SATO,
KANADA, SHINKEI, KAWAHARA, SIBA,
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSIENANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPPEI, HONG KONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 3TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedlar Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIVE SHOW.

THE GREAT BRACKENS

THEIR MARVELLOUS WIRE WALKING & OTHER FEATS.

ALSO
Episodes 5 & 6

"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

USUAL PRICES.

THE CORONET

November, 18th to 20th,
at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

OLGA PETROVA

"EXTRAVAGANCE"

NAPIEFKOSKA

"CALIGULA"

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Causeway District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812, MRS F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Lee House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and remedies which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the disease of your skin and system. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, remove, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See pamphlet "Blood Mixture" sent free on request.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Haiphong the SHANSI, brought 2,100 tons of rice for Hongkong yesterday afternoon.—Mooring, C 15.

The SAN PEDRO, under the agency of the Standard Oil Co., Ltd., delivered here 3,363 tons of fuel oil.—Mooring, Laichikok.

Sugar to the extent of 4,200 tons was consigned from Samarang by the B. and S. vessel TAIKOO WAN YI.—Mooring, Quarry Bay.

The s.s. GLENADE, belonging to the Glen Line, Ltd., delivered 6,000 tons of general merchandise from London.—Mooring, A 28.

From Chefoo the SHINON, came in with 2,000 tons. She experienced strong monsoon.—Mooring, C 41.

The LOKSANG, an Indo-China vessel, from Haiphong had 1,200 tons of general cargo.—Mooring, C 47.

A number of boats brought coal. The Norwegian steamer CHILDA, whose agents are Messrs. Thorensen & Co., from Yokohama, had 2,239 tons.—Mooring, C 34.

The TAKENO MARU, from Keelung had 1,260 tons of coal.—Mooring, B 31.

The SATSUKI MARU, came from Chingwantao with 2,300 of coal tons.—Mooring, B 28.

HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING
DRAPERS, &c.,

No. 1c, D'Aguilar Street, Central,
HONGKONG.

TEL. 2880.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. TAMING, on 18th Nov.,
1919 from Hongkong.

Bauer J P	Kalley W
Carndall W H	Kawai H
Cook Mr & Mrs	Panis P
G H	Quigoe Mrs L
Glandin P	J de
Dancel Miss P	Quigoe V
Degami R	Quigoe Master
Gregorio Q	A
Hahn A	Ramos D
Hart C W	Sano M
Hyndman J A	Teague M
Heron M	Xiques Mrs A B
Jcard Mrs G M	Xiques Miss I B
Ilerra M	Yokojima Miss

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.

Day On date On date.

	at 7 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	30.03	30.10
Temperature	70	65	72
Humidity	64	62	53
Wind Direction	N.	N.N.E.	E.
Force	1	3	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the 17th	71		
Lowest " " " " " "	55		

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 17, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

TEL. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WHITSELL,
Manager.